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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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CHANGES IN THE CANAL SITUATION

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, August 13.—El Comercio, a daily semi-official newspaper published here, in its issue of August 12th, contained an editorial announcement that the government of Nicaragua had informed the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company, that its concession had been annulled August 3d of the present year, because of the failure of the company to deposit $400,000 in American gold in the treasury of Nicaragua with four months after the organization of the company, as required by article 38 of the canal concession granted to Messrs. Eyre and Cragin October 30, 1898. This apparently leaves the Nicaragua canal route free from any complications other than the demand for the sum which the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company may ask for its concession obtained in 1897, or early in 1898, granting to it, the company declares, the sole right for thirty years of steam navigation on the Rio San Juan and Lake Nicaragua—the canal route—qualified, however, by the reserved right of Nicaragua to in the meanwhile grant a canal construction concession to any one it saw fit to do so. It was agreed that the receivers of such a concession to pay the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company for the Lake Silica and San Juan River Railroad (a few miles in length) for such improvements as it made in deepening the San Juan river and for their steamboats, lighters, etc., referred to in the concession they received. This company is an offshoot of and a feeder to the Atlas Steamship Company, of Liverpool, England.

China Affairs.

Sir Robert Hart has reopened the Imperial posts.

Prince Ching is trying to negotiate with the allies.

General Chaffee reports that he has all the men he needs.

A large number of fugitive missionaries have arrived at Tacoma.

Six months' rations for the British forces have been forwarded to Peking.

The German troops have taken possession of a hill within the imperial city.

The Russians are moving on Kirin in Manchuria, and after taking it will attack Moukden.

The Russian proposition meets with little favor from the influential press of Great Britain.

The Paris government considers the prospect for a settlement of the Chinese question brighter.

The American troops are preparing to winter in China. They may encamp at Taku and Tien-Tsin.

About 50,000 Chinese are reported to have left Amoy on account of the landing of foreign troops there, and a panic is prevailing.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times wired that an imperial edict was recently issued ordering an investigation of the Yang-tse viceroys.

Yu-Hsien, governor of Shangsi, has sent a memorial to the throne asking for a reward for having invited fifty-two foreigners under his protection and for afterwards killing them.

Chung Li, a member of the Tsung-li Yamen, and military governor of Peking, has been arrested by the Austrians because of Chinese official complicity with the attacks on the legations.

The Empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern viceroys who made a compact with the foreign Consuls, and their degradation is expected. No investigation of the officials opposed to foreigners has been ordered.

The masses of Chinese now believe that the Chinese arms are victorious. The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai contain long circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien-Tsin and Tung Chao, and the shops in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien-Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign Admirals being tortured in the presence of the Viceroys. Vice-Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kow-towing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

EVENTS IN FAR EAST

The Allies Enter the Sacred City.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

No General Agreement Upon Them as Yet--An Edict of the Dowager.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital, wires as follows from Peking, August 28th, to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India:

"The allies marched through the Forbidden City yesterday (August 28th). The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Chinese Minister here has communicated to the Foreign office an official edict, dated Tai Yuen Fu, appointing Commissioners to negotiate terms of peace in association with Li Hung Chang. Grave dissatisfaction is felt at the names of the commissioners. Earl Li had asked that Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung and Prince Ching should be nominated. The court has ignored his suggestion for the nomination of the reform Yang Tse Viceroys and appointed instead Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung. The two last named are violent and reactionary Manchus.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a board thus constituted and it is hoped that the powers will decline to deal with the two Manchu nobles. It is clear that the Southern Viceroys are to be proscribed and persecuted for declining to join in the recent anti-foreign movements and unless pressure can be brought to bear in their favor by the powers their lives and liberty may be in danger. This revelation of the persistent anti-foreign policy of the Chinese Government makes the Russian proposal seem more than ever impolitic. So far from being frightened into repentance, the Empress Dowager and her faction are steadily engaged in carrying on the crusade against alien influences. Some more striking measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas if the troops should withdraw from Peking Chinese insolence and audacity will receive a fresh impetus and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which those powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against withdrawing from Peking until the terms are arranged.

EMPEROR UNDER DURESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The edict addressed to Li Hung Chang in the name of the Chinese Emperor and dated August 19th, en route to Tai Yuen Fu, explains that although the foreign powers have given assurance that their only object in bringing troops to the capital is the suppression of disorder and that no harm is intended to the imperial house, the Emperor has felt it his duty, in view of the dangers apprehended from the assault on Peking, to comply with the wishes of the Empress Dowager and accompany her westward, after instructing Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Tsung Chi to remain in the capital and continue to carry on the Government.

The Times, commenting upon this news, which is reported by its correspondent in Shanghai, says that if it be genuine, it shows that the movements of the titular sovereign are still directed by the imperious will of the Empress Dowager, to whose initiative and support the outbreak of the Boxer movement is attributed.

The Standard's correspondent in Tien-Tsin sends an account of the arrival of the first party of refugees from Peking. Most of them were American missionaries. The journey to Tien-Tsin by boat occupied four days. No hostile Chinese were encountered on the way, but it was impossible for the refugees to take a rest and all the party seemed completely worn out.

From the stories told by the refugees it would seem that the reports which had been circulated regarding the sufferings of the inmates of the legations during the siege, were exaggerated. No body actually went hungry, and the chief strain on the besieged was the constant fear lest the enemy should rush the defenses.

DANGER IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says:

Influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. Placards and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are thoroughly routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control.

The majority of the mission stations in Kwang Tung have been either destroyed or looted. Native Christians are terribly abused. Natives in foreign employ in Canton have been threatened, and a systematic looting of the houses of English speaking Chinamen has taken place.

Several reform parties, with their headquarters in Hongkong who have been supported by funds from rich Chinese in the interior and in America, have hitherto refrained from aggressive action, believing that the powers would effect the regeneration of the government. One powerful organization is distributing thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. A memorandum has been signed by 200 names for presentation to the British Minister, imploring the assistance of a reform government. It recommends establishing Nanking as the capital and the selection of enlightened Chinese officials to administer the government, with foreign advisers.

These people are disheartened at the reported intention of the powers to withdraw from China. Different societies are combining to raise the standard of revolt and overthrow the corrupt government.

The practical cessation of trade with the north has thrown thousands of Chinese in each port out of employment and they are ready to join the rebels.

French aggression at Swatow and Japanese aggression at Amoy intensify the hatred of the foreigners.

The strike of coolies at Hongkong is ended.

DIFFICULTIES OF WITHDRAWAL.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—"It is doubtful," said a Foreign Office official, "whether the foreign Ministers have yet received instructions from their governments as to the matter of withdrawing the troops which will meet with greater difficulties than that of withdrawing the Ministers, for if the troops are withdrawn all the foreigners must go also, because the natives would murder them and claim it as a triumph over the powers, thus creating a bad impression upon the Chinese.

"In various countries the newspapers are exaggerating the situation. There is no question of disagreement yet for Russia's proposition is merely under discussion. It has neither been accepted nor rejected."

The Berliner Post in an inspired article, defends the position of Field Marshal von Waldersee, as commander-in-chief, in a military and diplomatic sense, saying that this must necessarily be the arrangement since it would be impossible to ask instructions from the different home governments in each case, particularly when a quick settlement was required.

THE DEFIANT DOWAGER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—No official pronouncement is yet forthcoming here in regard to the decision of the powers concerning China but the concensus of opinion continues suggestive of a compromise on the proposals now under consideration. In the meanwhile there is little authoritative indication that the Dowager Empress is ready to treat for peace even if the allied powers reach an agreement in regard to the best means of opening negotiations. On the contrary, many rumors, gathered at Shanghai, suggest that she is carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal. The latest reported imperial decree from Tai Yuan Fu is said to be defiant and unrepentant and to contain the statement that the court fled lest the Emperor might be killed during the fighting between the Boxers and Christians and thus leave no one to continue the "ancestral worship." The decree is also said to exhort a union of the Viceroys to "avenge the injuries inflicted on China" by the powers.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chin Lofeng Luh, admits the correctness in a general sense of the cable message sent to him according to Shanghai advices by Li Hung Chang, in which the latter is quoted as saying: "Our St. Petersburg minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

The Chinese minister here also says he has sent a powerful memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to adhere to the Russian proposal to withdraw the allied forces from Peking as he, Sir Chih Chin Lofeng Luh, believes it will pave the way to a speedy settlement. The minister also said the Chinese people were sick of the war, that the genuineness of Li Hung Chang's plenipotentiary powers was undoubted and that Li Hung Chang was working in full sympathy with the Emperor, Dowager Empress and privy council, all of whom favored peace.

The minister added that he himself was still in communication with the Chinese government whose authority remained entire and who were merely temporarily residing in the province of Shan Si.

(Continued on Page 5.)

ANNEXES TRANSVAAL

Lord Roberts Takes It Over.

EFFECT OF THE POLICY

May Bring No Better Results Than It Did in the Orange State.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation annexing the Transvaal to the British Crown.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded as proof that in the opinion of the military authorities both at home and in South Africa, the war is practically over. The stock exchange takes this view and most Kaffir shares show a slight rise on the prospect of the speedy renewal of mining operations. Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of miscellaneous fighting in various parts of the annexed republics.

The War Office received a dispatch from Lord Roberts giving an account of a slight engagement north of Pretoria, in which the Boers were driven off, losing a hundred rifles and a large supply of ammunition and a few prisoners. About the same time a party of Boers made an unsuccessful attack on the Johannesburg waterworks. More serious fighting took place on Monday in the mountain passes near Lydenberg, where General Buller was fighting Botha all day. The burghers were about 2,000 strong with several guns and they seem to have held the British in check, since the position was not carried by nightfall and a column was sent by General Roberts to assist Buller. It is thought however, that Botha is merely fighting to cover the removal of his transport and supplies from Lydenburg and that he will retire to the mountains further north, where the next stand will be made.

The effect of the proclamation will cause Transvaal burghers now in arms to be treated as rebels and forfeit belligerent rights. It is hoped by this means the hopelessness of further resistance will be speedily brought home to the Boers. But the experience of the Orange River colony is not altogether encouraging. After six months annexation the burghers are still in arms in the eastern Free State and in sufficient force to put a British garrison in danger of surrendering. Telegrams from the Basutoland frontier show that the Boer commandoes have surrounded Ladybrand and reduced the defenders to such straits that they have burned all their stores in the market place to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. General Hunter is hastening to the relief of the garrison and it is hoped that he may be in time to save it.

Dewet is said to be north of Middleburg watching for an opportunity to intercept British communications.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has been at his country house near Birmingham for the last few weeks, came to London yesterday and was busily engaged with officials of the colonial office. His visit is understood to be in connection with the South African situation and the approaching conclusion of the war.

Much activity is also exhibited at the headquarters of the party organization, where it is confidently expected that a general election will begin about six weeks from the present time.

SIEGE OF LADYBRAND RAISED.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—The siege of Ladybrand has been raised after several desperate attempts to capture the town and its little garrison of 150 British troops. The Boers who attacked Ladybrand are estimated to have numbered over 2,000 men. The British were summoned to surrender September 2 (Sunday) but refused and from that time on were subjected to continual cannon and rifle fire. The burghers twice tried to rush the British position. Probably the approach of a relief force saved the little garrison.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

As if in defiance of the annexation proclamation, the Boer resistance is assuming fresh activity in various quarters. General Buller's column has been fighting continuously since August 21st and now finds its progress blocked by Botha among the Lydenburg mountains in a position which is described as stronger than Vaal Krantz or Laing's Nek. The fighting on Sunday and Monday made no impression on Botha's force, which probably will be able to hold out against a frontal attack. But Lord Roberts hopes to turn them out by a flank movement, according to some newspaper correspondents. This will be the last stand of the Transvaal Boers, who will not retreat further northward owing to the hostility of the natives.

It is curious that General Roberts' recent dispatches contain no reference to fighting in the Orange River colony, which has been serious. Ladybrand, with its garrison of 150 men, had been besieged by a strong force of Boers and has made a desperate and probably successful resistance. According to a Reuter telegram yesterday the siege has been raised by the Boers.

A commando has also appeared at Thaba Nchu, near the Bloemfontein Water Works, the scene of one of the most successful exploits of the burghers in the spring. A British force under Bruce Hamilton hastily left Bloemfontein on Saturday and there was an engagement near the Water Works on Sunday, in the Central Free State.

Boers, supposed to be under De Wet, have raided the railway in two places and captured a train of trucks carrying supplies and stores.

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Another Victim Dies at Glasgow and New Cases Are Found.

GLASGOW, September 3.—The area infected with bubonic plague has spread to Govan, on the left bank of the Clyde. A boy died there Saturday, and to-day the medical authorities certified that he was a victim of the disease. Three additional suspected cases of the plague have been reported in this city.

GLASGOW, September 4.—A bulletin issued by the medical officers of Glasgow this morning shows that an additional plague case has been reported. The total is now thirteen, doubtful cases three, under observation 103.

INCREASE OF NAVY.

Largest Estimates That Were Ever Offered to Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: From present indications, the estimates to be submitted to Congress for the support and increase of the navy will be the largest presented in the history of the new naval establishment. Chiefs of the naval bureaus are preparing estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The estimates of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year amounted to $74,245,500. Though Congress failed to appropriate the entire amount asked for, the chiefs of bureaus have determined to make another effort to obtain the sum they deem necessary.

The indications are that the estimates to be submitted by Secretary Long will reach $80,000,000.

Orders will be issued to Naval Constructor Hobson, who is now ill in Japan, to return to the United States. Before being assigned to duty he will probably be granted leave.

The War in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from General MacArthur:

"MANILA, Sept. 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Details outbreak Bohol, developed Pedro Samson, commandant police left Tagilarlen ostensibly inspect police various towns. This he did until heard from in Carmen with followers threatening attack garrison at Ubay. Two detachments ordered Carmen found town peaceful. No trace of insurrection. Detachment twenty-seven men under First Lieutenant Leback, August 31st, were attacked near Carem by 120 Bolomen; latter nearly annihilated, over 100 killed. Our loss as previously report. Movement in interior now in progress.

"MACAHTRUR."

Life Sentence for Powers

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Sept. 5.—Judge Cantrill to-day overruled the bill of exceptions in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted as an accessory before the fact, to the assassination of William Goebel, and sentenced the prisoner for life.

Census Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The census bureau announces that the population of Salt Lake City, Utah, is 53,531, as against 44,843 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,688 or 19.37 per cent.

The population of Albany, N. Y., is 94,151, as against 94,923 in 1890. This is a decrease of 772, or .81 per cent.

PORTO RICO PROGRESS

Effect of the American Measures.

MAJOR SHARPE TALKS

An Army Officer Who May Come to Hawaii Gives Porto Rican Views.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The transport McClellan, which arrived last night from Porto Rico, brought 179,000 pesos in Porto Rican silver. The coin was in charge of Capt. William Wiegel, Eleventh United States Infantry, and a detail of six men. It was turned over to an express company to take to the Philadelphia mint, where it will be recoined.

A conservative estimate places the amount of unredeemed Porto Rican silver still in circulation on the Island at about $500,000. This coin is steadily coming in through the various bank agencies, and it is safe to say that in about six weeks, or two months at most, little of the circulating medium will remain on the Island. In the larger coast towns, such as San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, where the Government has established direct exchange, the provincial coin is exceedingly scarce, being replaced by American gold, bills and silver, but in the small, isolated interior towns, the new medium is almost unknown. The Spanish bank at San Juan up to date has put out about $500,000 in paper, which, although more or less "wildcat," is readily accepted and is rapidly getting into circulation.

When the first time limit expired on August 1st is was found that but little over half of the Porto Rican coin had been redeemed. The smaller merchants refused to accept the debased currency and prices doubled and business remained at a standstill for several weeks. Competition and the law of supply and demand has steadily brought about a readjustment, and prices have now, it is said, reached the normal conditions.

Major Sharpe, who has been judge advocate of the department of Porto Rico since the occupation of the Island also came on the transport. He is on a four months' leave. It is probable that Major Sharpe will be sent to Hawaii when his leave expires. In conversation with an Associated Press representative he spoke in the highest terms of Porto Rico, and predicted a brilliant future for the island.

"I have been in nearly every port and city in the United States," said he, "but I had much rather live in Porto Rico than any other place I have had the pleasure to visit. The climate is all that one could wish for."

Major Sharpe says the reorganization of the judicial system will bring about a startling change. "There is a good deal of work to be done along that line, and the commission to revise the laws will have no time to spare to turn in their report by April 1," said he. "The civil code now in force is admirably adapted for existing conditions and should, in my opinion, be allowed to stand to a considerable extent, but the system of procedure is entirely impracticable and should be abolished as soon as legislation can do it. The whole system is crude, and generations behind the times."

When asked concerning the future government of the island under the Foraker law, the Major said he could make no predictions in that direction. "That is a question which can only be answered as it works itself out," he said. "I will say though, that I do not believe the upper and lower house system will be a success. The lower house, which will be composed of thirty-five members elected directly by the people, will probably prove a failure. That depends though, on which political party carries the elections. There are about 50,000 eligible voters on the island. At the elections last spring the Federals carried the island by a majority of about 6,000. If that party controls the lower house and occupies the speaker's chair, it will be in a position to dictate to the upper house and to the Governor himself. The other party, the Republicans, are pro-administration in every way, or at least purport to be, and are in favor of the introduction of American institutions. The Federals are anti-American in their sentiments to a surprising extent, and seem opposed to things American on general principles. They want to see all the offices and clerkships filled by men from their party, and it is a galling sight to them to see so many lucrative positions held by the continentals, or Americans.

"I am very anxious to see how the legislature works out. I will not be surprised if it deadlocks at its first session and accomplishes nothing. If such should be the case Congress would have to pass a new bill, and it is probable that the lower house would be abolished. A government by a Governor and his cabinet of the six heads of departments would be an admirable institution."

New Volcano Appears.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A special to the Record from Guadalajara, Mexico, says:

A new volcano has broken forth about thirty miles southeast of the old Colima volcano. The new volcano made its appearance suddenly and without warning. The natives living near the base of the mountain, as it is called, were much alarmed at first and fled from their homes, but as prospects of danger passed they returned. The volcano is small and local scientists predict that it will soon disappear.

HOW ABOUT THE COPTIC? IS SHE A PLAGUE SHIP?

On his return from Kona, President Wood of the Board of Health found the following letter from the surgeon of the Coptic which revealed the fact that plague-infected rats were on the ship when the supposed Honolulu Chinaman came down with the bubonic malady; and further more that, in the opinion of the surgeon, the Chinaman caught the plague here.

Quarantine, Kobe, Aug. 22nd.

Dear Doctor: During our last visit to the Islands your community kindly presented us with a case of "pneumonia plague" and as I know this will be as great a surprise to you as it was to me I am sending for your information the following:

Entered the port of Kobe on the morning of August 15th, thirteen days from Honolulu. The quarantine officials isolated one of our steerage passengers for fever (105.2 deg.) added to which he had a right femoral bubo. On examination I found Wong Yong Sow, age 27. Last residence claimed to be a placed called Kowli (?), fourteen miles over the mountain from Honolulu (as he explained it in very imperfect English) where he worked as a rice farmer for Sing Cheong. He has lived on the Islands for ten years. Temperature 105.2 deg.; pulse 98 full. Patient had some cough and slight expectoration. On examination of lung found dullness in the left infra scapular region over a small area with breathing somewhat tubular in character. In addition to this he had a right femoral bubo, the size of a walnut. The patient's mind was quite clear, and outside of the usual signs and disturbances that follow in the course of a fever of such a height, he presented no other symptoms worth mentioning. The bubo he claimed had been coming since the day before. The Japanese took samples of his blood and later pierced the gland with a needle, but both showed negative results under the microscope. On the following afternoon however after numerous trials they found bacilli in abundance in the patient's sputa. The ship was immediately ordered to be cleaned up with disinfectants and the patient sent ashore. All hands were sent ashore for bathing, and when this process was completed we were then told to remain in quarantine for ten days. In the clean up three dead rats were found in No. 4 steerage (where the patient had slept). They were loaded with bacilli of plague. The patient died on the morning of August 19th. In conclusion I would say that there is very little doubt about the diagnosis and as I'm to receive a full set of slides in a day or two I shall write by the next steamer and let you know their nature.

Sincerely,

JAMES MOLONY.

Dr. Wood said in relation to the above: "The Sing Chong company have a rice plantation at Kaalaea which is just about fourteen miles over the mountains from Honolulu. The patient may have come from there. This the Board of Health will thoroughly investigate.

"The Coptic sailed from here on the second of August. The man was discovered on the 15th, thirteen days later. Now, say he was sick three days before he was discovered—that is the outside limit—and it isn't likely, providing he got the infection here, that he took it on the day of his departure. This length of time means a period of incubation of at least ten days and probably eleven. The usual period is five days. The Japanese consider ten days sufficient as is shown by the time-limit on the Coptic's quarantine. The doctor on the Coptic seemed to take it for granted that the Chinaman first had plague and infected the rats. It is far more probable, however, that the rats infected the Chinaman. That is, that the ship was infected before the Chinaman went aboard. We know perfectly well that the usual way in which infection is carried from one place to another across the water is through infected rats in a ship's hold. Now then the problem is right here: How did the Coptic's rats become infected? My own opinion is that the infection came from San Francisco."

MAMMOTH SPRECKELSVILLE DITCH IS FINISHED

ALONG the slopes of Haleakala, the vast volcanic crater that dominates all the Island of Maui, there stretches a waterway that is the largest in all Hawaii, and is one of the most notable engineering feats in the Western world. From Kailua to Spreckelsville it extends, a distance of something over twenty-one miles, and in that distance it crosses gorge after gorge of great depth, burrows through tremendous hills and skirts along frightful precipices and winds around vast valleys. Taking its waters from far up the wooded slopes of the rain belt of the mountain, where all roads end and the jungle is thick and dark and rushing streams roar in every gulch, it leads them by gentle ways out into the sunshine and light of the bare brown uplands to the west, and instead of rushing madly by helter-skelter course to the sea to be lost uselessly, they are made to heed the behests of man and to enrich and make green with growing cane those sun baked hillsides.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

Last Thursday morning the last spadeful of earth was flung from this new waterway, the last great pipe was tested and found sound, the last tunnel was completed, and from far at its head there came a rush of water, brown and thick at first licking along the bottom of the way that had been prepared for it, picking up clods of light earth here or a bit of plank there, and ever rushing on, swelling as it grew, roaring down into huge siphons, to come up again, creaming with foam, and well out into the ditch again, dash through long, dark, dripping tunnels, slide swiftly through flumes and at last to come slipping and sliding, and babbling down through alleys of waving green cane into the great reservoir that had been made ready for it, and thence to be turned by the twist of a wheel this way or that to water the lands to satisfy whose thirst it had been gathered at such expense of time and of labor and of money.

In the language of the people of East Maui it is known as the "new ditch" and in the official plans it is described as the "Lowrie Irrigation Ditch," after Mr. William J. Lowrie, its inceptor and the manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation and mills at Spreckelsville, but it might much better be termed a canal, for such it is in reality with its eleven feet of width and four of depth throughout those twenty-one and more miles. It is big enough anywhere, except of course, through the numerous siphons, to float a boat; despite its gradual grade—four feet in the mile—its current is so mighty that a man can scarce stand against it. In a single day it will supply the plantation with 60,000,000 gallons of water! Sixty million gallons is no small quantity when you remember that it will furnish all the water for drinking, cooking, washing, street and lawn sprinkling for four cities the size of San Francisco or perhaps ten cities of the population of Honolulu!

THIRTEEN MONTHS' WORK.

Such is the great canal that has just been completed and opened for the Spreckelsville plantation on Maui. For thirteen months past the work has been going on, for thirteen months it has been the matter of greatest anxiety for Manager Lowrie; early and late, night and day, he has watched over its growth, now after these weary months of work as a father over that of his first born, and and worry and eternal vigilance it is done and the brown flood rolls smoothly along the foothills and is ready for the great work of reclaiming those acres of upland and making them green and fat with the tall cane.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars it has cost the company and it has added many a grey hair to Mr. Lowrie's head. And what has been gained? Along those upper slopes of the mountain was a stretch of bare land, a mile and a half in width, and six miles and a half long; from the boundaries of the Pala plantation around to those of Kihei, looking southwesterly over Maalaea bay and the sea toward misty Kahoolawe. "Waste land," it was called, for it was far above the line of other ditches and it was so faced to the ocean and cut off by the eastern ridges of Haleakala that rain fell but seldom and then in such torrents that it swept over the land and washed it clean without doing it good. The trade winds blew over it harshly and lifted its powdery surface and swept along, bearing clouds of red dust until from afar, with the sun glinting through, it seemed as though the whole slope was afire, or that Pele had wakened from her long sleep in the great cloud capped crater above and had burst forth for a dance along its lower rims.

But as you rode over it it seemed a thousand pities that it could not be brought to some use. Your horses feet fell softly, with a "pad pad" like the camel on the desert. Red and rich and loamy it was, with scarce a rock or a boulder in a hundred yards in any direction. But it was dry. Not a drop of water was to be had for irrigating it and so it remained bare and even the hardy lantana had a hard struggle for existence and it remained barren and useless and waste, the haunt of dust storms, bearing always over it the "fiery cloudy pillar," which marked its whereabouts, while the lands below brought forth eight to twelve tons of sugar per acre and netted the stockholders in the plantation thousands of dollars.

INCEPTION OF PLAN.

Then one day as Mr. Lowrie rode over it, coughing the red dust from his lungs and wiping it from his eyes, he resolved to reclaim it. Six thousand acres of good land was there and once the water could be found to cover it, it could be made as good as or better than any other in the 46,000 acres and more in the plantation. All that was needed was the water. Of that there was enough and more than enough at Kailua, twenty miles to eastward and in all the thousand of jungle-masked glens and gorges of the rain belt beyond. The problem was to get it to the land. On the face of it it looked simple enough for at its highest point the land was but 457 feet above sea level, while at Kailua twenty years before old Claus Spreckels had taken out a ditch of water at a height of upwards of 700 feet to water the lower levels of the Spreckelsville lands. But in order to get it to the plantation so stupendous had been the engineering difficulties to overcome that when the water reached the plantation levels nearly three-fourths of that height had been lost and the ditch covered only the lands from 200 feet above sea level to the beach. Pumps had been put in at an enormous expense and 150 additional feet thus gained but the water thus obtained was slightly brackish and the expense of operating them was a terrible drain upon the income of the plantation. By their means many hundred additional acres were reclaimed but the coal consumption necessary to operate the pumps to water them ate sadly into the profits and other methods of watering the land seemed absolutely necessary.

Once seized with the idea of securing water for the higher levels Mr. Lowrie lost no time in going over the land with the plantation engineer, E. L. Van Der Neillen, to see whether it was feasible or not. It took no long time to ascertain that if undertaken the work would cost a vast sum for there were gulches by the score, hundreds of feet deep, to be crossed and ridge after ridge, numerous as the waves of the ocean, to be pierced.

TOOK PLUCK AND GOLD.

But there was nothing in the way that pluck and energy and science and dollars would not overcome, and Mr. Lowrie thought of those 6000 acres of rich cane land which the wind was trying its best to blow into the sea, and he recommended to the directors of the company that the ditch be undertaken.

This was the inception of the Lowrie Irrigation Ditch. On July 20th, 1899, the surveys, having been completed by Mr. Van Der Neillen, the contracts were signed for the work and the great task begun of whose completion all Maui learned last week and rejoiced.

It is at Kailua, far over in the Makawao district, that the ditch proper begins. Kailua isn't much of a place; only a deep, deep gulch at whose head a splendid stream of water by three wondrous leaps, comes from the mountain sides into its jungle shaded depths. It is just above these falls that twenty years or more ago a little dam was built and a stream taken out by Claus Spreckels to feed the lower levels of Spreckelsville. Strange to say the new ditch heads side by side with this old one, takes its water from the self-same dam, but whereas of old full half the water went to waste over the dam and dashed into foam over the precipices below to delight the eye of perhaps one visitor a year, now the dam is dry and all the water, every drop of it, is diverted into the brimming ditches and goes to water the brown hills to eastward.

It is by a triumph of engineering that the Lowrie ditch, starting from the same altitude as its fellow, which is known as the Haiku ditch, is able to water lands from the 457 foot level to the sea while the Haiku ditch waters but from 200 feet to the sea. These 257 feet are gained by a series of startling engineering feats which begin at Kailua and end only on the slopes above Spreckelsville. Plunging at once from the reservoir into the solid rock a tunnel eight hundred feet in length leads this great waterway to the open air in the next gulch. Then there is a stretch where it circles and winds and writhes along the hillside, keeping a uniform grade of four feet to the mile, the water flowing deep and swift and still, with scarcely a ripple between the smoothshaven banks. Presently it comes to another tunnel and entering its cemented portal it gurgles out of sight to come rippling into the sunlight once more a hundred feet or more beyond. It nears a shallow gulch where the bamboos and laupahala and kukui trees are thick. It curves mauka, disappears into a tunnel, emerges in the bed of the gulch where a stout stone and concrete dam turns the water of the gulch and gathers it also into the canal. Then the waterway burrows out of sight again into the mountain side. Beyond it sweeps over a wide plateau where a few laupahala trees are scattered and guava bushes and perhaps an ancient koa tree or a stunted tree fern.

HERE WAS A BARRIER!

But now comes a greater difficulty. A deep gulch appears ahead, narrow and cutting far up into the mountain side. Instead of winding up its side and so back again, a siphon has been built here. A huge affair it is, of iron pipe, 44 inches in diameter, large enough to walk through if you crouch down, brought to this wilderness from the railroad's end at Paia on big pipe wagons drawn by eight or ten or twelve mules. Down the maw of this black pipe the water goes with a rush and a roar, and after you have climbed down into the gulch and up the other side you find it welling forth from the pipe, flowing swiftly as ever, forced on by the constant weight of water behind.

This was only a baby siphon, however, and there are many in the next mile or so, but soon the rushing waters come to a spot where the earth fairly yawns. This is Halehaku gulch, and it is 250 feet deep, and its walls are precipices. Another siphon, a giant, this one is, dips down its side and climbs to the farther lip. It seems a miracle that man could erect such a thing and still a further miracle that the trapped water above does not burst the confining pipe rather than mount within it. The pressure must be terrible at the bottom but the pipes stand it and at the farther side you see the end of the siphon disappear into the face of the cliff. It is but a short journey the water takes here underground, then skirts along the edge of the canyon, and then turns again boldly into the hill above and for near half of a mile, 1955 feet, straight as the arrow flies it goes beneath the mountain to emerge again beyond, far from Halehaku, high upon the mountain side, sailing along above the tree tops only a stout bank of rocks and cement and earth preventing it from flooding all the country roundabout.

ANOTHER GREAT SIPHON.

After an interval of comparatively smooth sailing, not more than four or five siphons and a score or so of tunnels intervening, there comes Kaupakuhia gulch and here is another immense siphon and another series of nine tunnels. Then a few more miles where no great pilikia comes and ahead we catch a glimpse of a black gear in the landscape, stretching from the low hanging clouds far up at the 4000 foot level, straight to the sea.

Maliko gulch! Anyone who lives on the windward side of Maui will tell you what it is. It is known for the awful length of the road which twists up and down its precipitous sides, for the cocoanut grove in its bottom, for the tiny little harbor at its mouth where the Haiku Sugar Company used to ship its sugar years ago, but most of all it has been known during the last year or so and will be known for many years to come for the immense siphon which crosses it to convey the waters of the Lowrie ditch. When Mr. Van Der Neillen planned that siphon most of Maui said it couldn't be built, but Mr. Van Der Neillen and Mr. Lowrie said it could and should be, and it is.

It takes a man with a strong nerve to stand at the edge of Maliko gulch and look down into its depths. The cold breezes sweep down from Haleakala and shake the kukui trees until they rattle their stiff branches. Straight up and down are the sides, with scarce room along the faces of the cliffs for the waving sourgrass to grow. Yet down the sides of that canyon, 350 feet and more, were lowered one by one on immense ladders the sections of the huge siphon, sections weighing nearly a ton each, and section by section the siphon was completed. Standing at the top and looking down along the completed work the siphon dwindled from a great black cavern down which a man's body would be lost, to a mere grey brown ribbon at the bottom. The men at work below were pigmies, tiny automata, the men on the other side so small that their signals could scarce be distinguished. Strange to say, however, communication with them was ridiculously easy by speaking through the pipe, for it acted as a vast telephone system and proved immensely useful in that regard, a whisper at one end being readily audible at the other.



QUARANTINE DELAYS.

At length the Maliko gulch siphon was completed, although not until after many and provoking delays, on account of the quarantine of Maui, owing to the plague and delay in receiving the pipe from Paterson, New Jersey, where it was made and sent overland. The sections at the bottom were made of three-eighths inch iron, to withstand the immense pressure of the two great columns of water and they were set at the bottom in cement foundations. The work of riveting and putting the sections in place, the delicate task of lowering each section into position was done by Japanese laborers under the direction of Ishikane, one of the brightest Japanese in the Islands. It was all done without an accident, something most unusual in a piece of engineering of the kind.

Whether the pipe would stand the pressure and whether the water would flow freely through it were questions that could only be answered by trial and Thursday that trial came, the water from above was turned and to the joy of all concerned it flowed as prettily as could be asked and in all the 800 feet of pipe there was scarcely a leak worthy the name.

From Maliko it was nearly all easy going. There were many tunnels, one very ticklish one in particular coming away from the big siphon, and several smaller siphons, and flumes across lesser gulches. Through the canefields of Hamakuapoko and Paia the ditch made its way. At "The Weir" the water was carefully measured, divided into tenths and one-tenth turned out to be divided between the Paia Sugar Company and the Haiku Sugar Company, in payment of the right of way of the ditch across their lands. And so valuable is water just here on Maui that this one-tenth of the stream flowing in the Lowrie ditch is divided into twentieths and of this Paia is entitled to eleven-twentieths while Haiku has nine-twentieths as its share.

BAD BIT OF LAND.

At the Paia boundary line, the line which divides the lands of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company from those of Paia, there was a bad bit of land with tunnels where the waterway had to be cemented throughout, and a large siphon constructed. Thence it swept through a field of fine cane around the base of Haleakala to the Kula road, and it will eventually be taken out at intervals all through the Spreckelsville or Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's lands to water the land it was procured to reclaim.

Under the guidance of Manager Lowrie a member of the Advertiser staff went over the entire line of the canal on Thursday and Friday of last week. From Spreckelsville it was a drive of twenty-five miles over rough, up-hill-and-down-dale roads to Kailua, the head of the canal. Here the ditch proper begins, but all the water to supply it is not taken from the Kailua stream, by any means. For ten miles farther along the mountain side, from Honomanu gulch there come two feeder ditches, good sized waterways themselves and all the intervening territory is drained by them and their waters conserved and brought to Kailua to add to the stream that is there taken out and led by the Lowrie canal and the Haiku ditch to Spreckelsville.

Kailua is at the western border of the rain belt. Here all roadways cease and only a trail, misnamed the Government road leads on to Hana at the eastern extremity of the island. It is a veritable jungle that this trail leads through; a jungle of tree ferns, bamboo, ohia, laupahala, koa, kukui and palms. It is a region of ridges and gullies; there is scarcely an acre of level ground in all its extent. Indescribably beautiful it is. The dense tropical foliage fairly reeks with moisture, the ground is soft and velvety with moss, Guava bushes and banana plants and ohia trees bending under the weight of ripe fruit, ready for the picking, bound the trail at either hand and you may take your luncheon as you go along without troubling to dismount from your steed.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

And water is everywhere. It springs from the ground under your horse's hoofs, it trickles from the mossy banks at either hand and every gulch is full of it, flowing madly, roaring loudly, dashing over rocks, tearing through bamboo groves and lodging at last in the ditches which lie in wait below to entrap it and lead it along quiet ways skirting the hillside to Kailua.

Twenty miles is well nigh a day's journey through that wonderful wilderness. A hundred years or more ago some forgotten chief was bidden by his king to construct a road over the hills from Wailuku district to Hana. Road building methods in those days were primitive, for steel was unknown in the Islands, but by hook or crook the road was built, a narrow way, stretched along the slope of the hills dipping into each gulch and climbing each ridge by ways so steep that a horse will scarce brave them. And strange to say, and thereby also lies the greatest pilikia, the road is paved, paved with rough cobble stones. Once upon a time this pavement may have been smooth but now the stones are so worn and displaced by time and a century of traffic that to proceed over them is a risk of life and limb at every foot advanced.

But the trouble and wear of nerves of the journey is well repaid. Glorious views of the ocean and the higher slopes of Haleakala greet the traveler at every turn, and the forest is a constant delight to the eye. Little stormlets, gusts of rain and wind, sweep down from above every minute, and then are gone and the sun comes blinking forth, shakes the rain drops from his eyes and smiles down on the landscape where every leaf and every blade of grass sparkles and shines with jewels of new fallen moisture. Descending into dark glens, on whose slopes the tree ferns and the bamboos grow thick and deep, a glance mountainwards shows a glistening waterfall, dancing in the sunlight as it springs from a ledge of rock to fall, wreathed in mist into the canyon. Now and then in some particularly favored glen there is an ancient grass house where the traveler may stop and rest. And so the journey goes, one not to be forgotten though the traveler live to be a hundred.

A GREAT RESERVOIR.

But the very beauty of the region makes the task of gathering up its waters the more difficult and the way by which the two feeder ditches are brought through that rough region leads the average beholder to have a largely increased respect for the engineers who accomplished the work. But by devious ways, around the sharp ridges and through them, the water is taken at last to where the land grows more level, and here, at Papaaea, a great reservoir has been constructed, a reservoir with a capacity of 120,000,000 gallons and more, for the storage of the water when the rills and brooks on the hillside begin to run low and the fields below are parching under the heat of the burning sun. It is a mammoth undertaking in itself, this reservoir. It is built on the high hillside, looking off to the sea nearly a thousand feet below. A great bank of earth and stone has been stretched across a narrow valley and there the water has been imprisoned, a body of water 800 feet long and 500 feet wide, running far back into the hills, shining and glistening in the sunlight, a landmark for all the region higher up on the sides of the mountain. From it by an underground way the water may be drawn off into Nahilihaele gulch where there is a catchwater dam and so into Kailua gulch where the heads of the canals are. Numerous are the devices to prevent the loss of one single precious drop, and henceforth all must follow the ditches to be at last absorbed into the thirsty soil of the distant plantation for the nourishment of the sprouting cane.

SOME OF THE FIGURES.

From Kailua, to the end of the Lowrie canal at the boundary of the Kihei plantation the distance is 21.9 miles. To give some idea of the vastness of the undertaking it may be stated that its cost to the company will be close to a quarter of a million dollars. The original estimate was $250,000, but it will cost somewhat less than this sum, about $225,000, in all likelihood. There are in the length of the canal seventy-four tunnels with a total length of 20,450 feet or nearly four miles; there are nineteen flumes whose total length reaches 1965 feet and twelve pipe lines, or siphons, with a total length of 4700 feet. Of excavations there is a total length of 55,957 feet. These figures are for Lowrie canal only and take no account of feeder canals and the many small adjuncts which have been built at various places along the line of the canal to catch any water that might by chance go elsewhere than into the canal. If these were added to the length of the canal it would reach figures at least half as large again as those quoted.

Mr. Lowrie himself is one of the most enthusiastic believers in the possibilities of the new canal. "When we get that water running on that stretch of bare land," said he, "we shall be able to cultivate six thousand more acres than we can today. My hope is and my belief is that in two years more this plantation will be putting on the market 50,000 tons of sugar each year. We should be doing it next year if it were not for the shortage of labor and other things that have hindered us in our work but 1902 will see the output of Spreckelsville 50,000 tons at the least.

WHAT CANAL WILL DO.

"All of the six thousand acres which we have reclaimed will not be cultivated each year by any means. By getting it under cultivation we get just that much more land for our operations. We could not cultivate each year all of our available land, some must be left to grow up again in 'rattoon' or second growth cane, some must be left fallow and given a year or so of rest, and so on. But by the aid of the new ditch we shall double our output in two years more and we shall likewise cut down to a large extent one great item of expense—the operation of the pumps. Our coal bill is something enormous annually, and most of it goes to supply the pumps. Their consumption of coal costs us about $240 per day when they are working, and even then they send the water only to the 150 feet level. Besides that the water from them is slightly brackish and the cane on the lands which they supply with water needs mountain water to refresh it and this the new ditch will give. In the future we shall only use the pumps in the dryest seasons when there is not enough water in the two ditches to water all the cane.

"Yes, indeed, I think the ditch will pay. It is something that ought to have been done years ago, for it is going to be a great thing for the plantation. It has cost a great deal of money but we are furnished with all the water we want now for all time. We have enough water for our own use and we shall be able to sell some of it at a good price to other plantations."

SPRECKELSVILLE REJOICES.

At Spreckelsville there was great rejoicing on Thursday when it was made known that the water was flowing through the canal and that all was well with the undertaking. In the evening a mammoth luau was given the employees of the plantation by Mr. Lowrie and nearly every man, woman and child connected with the place, who could come to Spreckelsville, attended. It was served in the dance hall and was in true native style, with poi in poi bowls made of ti leaves and fish and pig cooked in ti leaves in an earthen oven heated by white hot stones. There were other and smaller luaus at different camps on the plantation so distant from Spreckelsville that the employees there were not able to come to the big luau. The news of the ditch's completion was telephoned all over the Island for its progress has been watched with much interest by all Maui residents and the successful conclusion of the work was a matter of congratulation for all.

And so at an expensive of over two hundred thousand dollars the greatest engineering feat which has ever been attempted in Hawaii has been completed. The output of sugar from the Islands will be much increased by it, which is good, for sugar means money to the Islands.

SPRECKELSVILLE WILL BE MOVED FIVE MILES

The New Town Will Be Situated More Advantageously Back of Kahului.

In a little more than a year the town of Spreckelsville will be no more. It is to be wiped out almost entirely, and post office and all it is to be moved to a point in the midst of the cane fields about five miles from its present location and something less than a mile directly back of the port of Kahului.

Not only is the town to be moved away but it is even to lose its name and have a place on the map. For the new town is to be called Kahului for it will in effect be a part of Kahului, or rather Kahului will be its port.

The spot where the new town is to rise is an unlovely one at the present tiem. A stretch of bare brown hillside, not a tree in sight, nothing but brown earth and dust and great red boulders. A long low bungalow-like house which will be the men's club house, a trim little office building and two great cement foundations where the smokestacks for the new mills are to stand, piles on piles of boiler iron; these are all that exist of the new town but bit by bit, building after building will be removed from Spreckelsville until the present bare hill side is crowned with smokestacks and a great new mill arises and trees are planted and the new town of Kahului springs into existence.

The plan of abandoning Spreckelsville and moving all of it that is worth moving to the new site is one of the pet schemes of Manager W. J. Lowrie. With the growth of the plantation the unsuitableness of Spreckelsville as a site for the mills and the center of activities of the plantation has long been apparent. It is situated at almost the north-eastern extremity of the plantation. To get the cane to the mill from the fields on the Kihei side of the island was a haul of ten miles or near it. And then there is the wind. For eight or nine months in the year the trade winds blow across the neck of land which joins Haleakala crater and Lahaina crater constantly from the northeast. It is at the northeasterly extremity of this neck of land that Spreckelsville stands, and to haul the cane against those sweeping winds all the way in the face of the fierce gales became a matter that was no joke. A little two-foot gauge railroad runs all through the plantation, and there are nearly a hundred miles of it altogether. The engines were stout little things, wheels close together like a broncho about to jump, and only too often when hauling a load of cars around a curve in the teeth of the wind the breeze would catch a car and overturn it bodily, and one by one, like a row of dominoes, the cars would go over and half the train would be ditched before the crew could do a thing but look out for themselves. Besides that Spreckelsville was over five miles from Kahului, the port whence came all supplies and whither the finished sugar was sent for shipment.

So all things considered it was decided by the directors some little time ago to move the whole headquarters from Spreckelsville to the site selected by Mr. Lowrie as the most available for the mills and offices. The new site is practically in the center of the plantation. The haul from the slopes of Haleakala is all down hill, from Kihei it is a level straightaway stretch about five miles in all, from Spreckelsville it is five miles or more with the wind at the back, to Kahului it is less than a mile and all down hill.

It is likely that most of the present mill will not be moved from the present site. Much of the machinery is nearly twenty years of age and out of date, and it will be replaced by new and up to date works. Some of the newer parts will be sent over to the other site, the immense engines for instance. But the new mill will in reality be a new mill and its capacity will far exceed that of the present one. With the mill will go the central offices and the store and warehouses and blacksmith and repair shops. All that will remain of Spreckelsville will be the manager's residence and those of some of the other higher officers, the row of laborers' cottages in the rear known as "Camp One," and the stables. When the new site becomes less a barren wilderness than at present it is likely that all these will be also removed and Spreckelsville will be in very truth a deserted village.

Besides the removal of the headquarters and the erection of the new mill Manager Lowrie has another large scheme on foot—the widening of the gauge of the plantation railway. At present the small track is entirely inadequate for the needs of the plantation. The gauge of the Kahului road is three feet and up to a short time ago all the plantation supplies that went beyond Spreckelsville had to be transshipped from the Kahului road to that of the plantation at a large additional cost. But for some time past the work of widening the gauge has been going on and a few more months will see the last mile of narrow track removed and the wider gauge with heavy rails running throughout the plantation. Already several miles of track have been laid and it is possible to go to the farther limits of the plantation at the Kihei boundary on the new track. The work is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Superintendent Adams and will soon be completed.

Still another projected improvement is the substitution of electric power for steam power. At Kailua where the Lowrie and Haiku ditches have their heads there is splendid water power that needs only to be harnessed to furnish all that would be necessary to run the mills and even to draw the loaded cane cars here and there over the plantation. Up in famous Iao Valley to the westward, the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company owns water rights that would enable them to build power houses and develop power for the plantation. The two places would together furnish all the power that the plantation would need for all purposes and would as well give electric lights to all that section of Maui, Wailuku, Waikapu, Kahului and Spreckelsville. Messrs. Grimwood, the engineers, are now on Maui for the purpose of figuring on the proposed new electrical plants and it is quite likely that one or the other of them will be built within the next year or so.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

T. H. Wright has resigned as district magistrate for South Kona, Hawaii.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP

The Still Hunt for Geo. Gear.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

The Put Up Job to Prevent a Popular Choice for Circuit Judge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There is general indignation among lawyers who are not pledged in advance to support ring nominations at the attempt of Judges Humphreys and Silliman to steal a march on the bar and the public in the matter of a successor to Silliman. Acting purely in the interests of the ring, with which he has been coquetting from the start, Silliman resigned on the quiet and joined Judge Humphreys in the recommendation of George D. Gear. Humphreys owes Gear for going to Washington and working, through the late Senator Gear of Iowa, to get the Arizonan a judgeship and he also wants to atone for the attack made on Gear by the Republican in connection with the ownership of Iwilei "boarding houses." So he put up the job to railroad Gear into a judgeship—for which no lawyer could be less fitted—and Me Too Silliman of course voted aye. The people, for reasons which are self-evident, were given no inkling of the resignation until it, with the accompanying letter recommending Gear, was either at Washington or well on the way there.

The Star interviewed Humphreys, Silliman and Gear yesterday as follows. The interviews show clearly enough, between the lines, what the ring scheme is:

Judge A. S. Humphreys was seen this morning and asked if it was a fact that Judge Silliman had resigned some days ago in place of yesterday. He replied: "My letter endorsing George D. Gear for the office of Second District Judge reached Washington today, and it is six days before the next mail. That is all I have to say."

Judge Silliman says: "My resignation was dropped in the post office a week ago today, just before I left for Hilo."

George D. Gear says: "My name went to Washington endorsed by prominent attorneys of Honolulu, in addition to the Judges of the Circuit Court."

Following the interview the Star made this appropriate comment:

It is a matter of surprise that either Judge Humphreys or Judge Silliman should have lent themselves to what must be looked upon as snap judgment in the matter of a successor to Judge Silliman. Judge Humphreys says without equivocation that he sent his endorsement of a successor to Judge Silliman simultaneously or practically so, with the sending of the resignation that made a successor necessary, and practicallly two weeks before any other recommendation or application could be made. Judge Silliman lent himself to the scheme by withholding the fact of his resignation so that the two weeks advantage could be given to a particular candidate. The question is not of the worth or fitness of the candidate endorsed. It is the manner of the whole scheme. Judge Silliman has no more interest in having an able man on the bench than the rest of the community has. Their zeal in this matter must therefore be taken as the result of personal interest. There is no reason why they should not have a preference in the matter. But the ordinary spirit of fair play would prevent them taking advantage of their judicial positions to further their personal preferences in a public matter as against the whole community. In party politics such clandestine advantage might not so strongly provoke protest, but this is not a matter of party politics, unless Judge Humphreys is striving to create a personal party. It is certainly not in consonance with public ideas of judicial demeanor. And Judge Humphreys himself, at the Republican convention in May last, publicly rebuked Judge Smith of Hilo for appearing in a party convention. But here he is practicing doubtful political methods from the bench, and able to apply them because he is on the bench. "Doubtful political methods," is said advisedly, because when Senator Clark of Montana secretly sent his resignation to the lieutenant governor of his state for the express purpose of forestalling the appointment of his successor, his action was all but universally reprobated. But where is the difference between the action of Senator Clark and that of Judges Silliman and Humphreys? except that Clark was engaged in a purely political game, openly fighting open enemies, while the judges are covertly taking advantage of their judicial position as against a community not aware that they are engaged in political scheming.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box; six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Wireless Telegraph.

The wireless telegraphy people are having a small balloon built for the purpose of ascertaining how high they must raise their pole at the Kaimuki station in order to make the system work well between this island and Molokai. It has been ascertained that the pole at Kaimuki is somewhat too short and while communication has been established the signals are not always plain and it has been decided to raise the pole. Manager Cross still has faith in the ultimate success of the system but it will not be in complete operation for some time yet. Meanwhile more money must be collected.

WILCOX FOR DELEGATE

No Haoles on the Ticket So Far But Some May be Named.

George Markham states that the Independent party has selected the following legislative and congressional ticket for Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Kauai. The Oahu ticket will not be completed until October.

First District, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua.—Senators.—Henry West, J. Brown. Representatives.—W. B. Nailima, R. M. Makekau, J. Ewaliko, S. H. Haaheo.

Second District, Kau, Kona.—Senators.—J. B. Kaohi, C. Kalaike. Representatives.—J. K. Kekaula, C. G. Naope, J. K. Keawehawaii, H. C. M. Kaniho.

Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.—Senators.—Ben Lyons, William White, S. E. Kaaiue. Representatives.—C. B. Cockett, J. K. Hihio, G. P. Kauimakaole, S. Kawaihoa, J. Kamakele, D. B. Eldridge.

Kauai.—Senators.—L. Nakapaahu, S. H. Kahilina. Representatives.—J. A. Akina, J. K. Kaauwai, J. B. K. Lelelwi, R. Puuiki.

Delegate to Congress.—R. W. Wilcox.

The tickets were made up at conventions held on each island and the news was brought here yesterday by D. Kalauokalani who arrived on the Mauna Loa. Every name is that of a native Hawaiian either of full blood or half-caste. Mr. Markham says, regarding the exclusion of whites, that there is no personal animosity but for the interest of all citizens of the Territory of Hawaii and to promote the welfare of the islands it was thought best to take the course that was pursued. "The objection to the whites," says Mr. Markham, "is that they have violated our confidence in the past However we intend to nominate some of our white friends in Oahu."

"Who may they be?" was asked.

"We are not ready to say," was the reply.

"Do you expect to name Joseph O. Carter and S. M. Damon?"

"I cannot give a definite answer as to that."

"Have they been considered at all?"

"No, they have not."

"What is the idea of naming some white men here and none elsewhere?"

"The whites here," said Mr. Markham, "are men in whom we have more confidence. We in Honolulu don't know much about the white men of the other islands; but we know our neighbors here and can size them up. We want men who have the aloha of the Hawaiian people.

"Our intentions are to promote the welfare of all business classes, that capital and labor may work in harmony. We want to strike off all these old blue laws; we will object to confirming all the Governor's appointments; we want for the Hawaiians an equal show in the offices; we want municipal government for Honolulu, Hilo and Kahului; we favor an eight-hour law in Government service; we also oppose Asiatic labor and the employment of any one in public office who is not a citizen of Hawaii.

"Robert Wilcox is our choice for Congress," continued Mr. Markham. "We expect him to carry out the program we have outlined and work for the good of the Islands, though any measures introduced by him should first receive the affirmative action of the local Legislature. Upon the question of restoration Mr. Wilcox has no hopes and he believes that annexation is an accomplished fact. The Queen has no hopes of a return to the throne."

"Does she sympathize with the Independent party?"

"No, she is out of politics altogether."

Precious Babies

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

TRADE OF REPUBLIC

Report on the Island Customs.

SOME INTERESTING DATA

Statement of Collector Stackable on Exports and Imports Up to June 14th.

A neat pamphlet containing the final report of E. R. Stackable as Collector of Customs for the Republic of Hawaii has just been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. It contains Mr. Stackable's statements for the six months beginning on January 1st, 1900, and ending on June 14th last, when he went out of office as collector under the Republic and became the collector under the United States.

The book contains many interesting tables showing the status of Honolulu as a maritime port and the amount of exports and imports at this port and other ports of the Islands. Comparative data is given on many interesting points as well and the book contains likewise a complete table of the vessels which carried the Hawaiian flag prior to the annexation of the Islands to the United States.

The volume opens with a comprehensive summary of the revenue and customs business. The revenue for the six months is stated as follows:

REVENUE BY MONTHS.

January, $119,125.56; February, $85,736.10; March, $90,556.22; April, $105,207.23; May, $123,502.20; June (to June 14th), $73,573.43; total $597,897.14.

A table is also given showing the revenue received at the different ports of the Islands. It is as follows:

REVENUE, BY CUSTOMS PORTS.

Honolulu	$558,620.98
Hilo	28,179.53
Kahului	5,596.86
Mahukona	3,040 98
Waimea	686.03
Kailua	375.37
Palaau	139.70
Lahaina	165.50
Hana	122.13
Total	$597,897.14

The following table is interesting as showing the amount of imports and exports from the various countries of the world to Hawaii. As will be readily seen the trade of the Islands with the United States constituted over eight-tenths of the whole trade of the Islands. The table is as follows:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$ 8,709,822.43	$14,362,898.97
Great Britain	903,026.86	.....
Germany	100,538.60	.....
China	67,595.79	31,197.80
Japan	393,188.19	
Australia and New Zealand	270,542.54	9,939.00
Canada	29,708.03	569.29
France	34,991.02	.....
All Other (Fertilizer and Cigars.	198,692.66	.....
Total	$10,683,516.12	$14,404,496.16

The amount of imports and exports at the various ports of the Islands is well shown in the following table.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS PORTS.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Honolulu	$ 8,194,053.37	$ 7,880,159.57
Hilo	1,128,785.25	2,781,361.15
Kahului	738,368.80	2,235,372.10
Mahukona	169,331.74	650,792.19
Kailua,	24,053.12	5,470.00
Palaau	333,978.64	.....
Waimea	59,359.74	519,226.72
Hana	10,169.98	95,183.04
Lahaina	25,415.48	226,940.40
Total	$10,683,516.12	$14,404,496.16

The fact that the greater part of the trade between the Islands and the rest of the world was carried in American vessels is well shown in the following table:

VALUE OF CARRYING TRADE FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST, 1900, AND JUNE 14TH, 1900.

Distributed by Flag of Carrying Vessel, of the Value of Imports and Exports.

Vessels.	1900.
American, Imports	$ 6,852,759.42
American, Exports	11,057,822.48
British, Imports	1,731,540.83
British Exports	512,862.31
German, Imports	123,454.68
German, Exports	527,366.62
Hawaiian, Imports	1,352,389.41
Hawaiian, Exports	2,366,589.93
All Others, Imports	623,401.33
All Others, Exports	5,854.82
Grand Total	$25,088,012.28

Immigration statistics are always interesting, especially in a new country like the Hawaiian Islands where many people are coming annually to make their future homes. The following table gives some interesting figures on the subject:

IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, BY NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	Arrived.	Departed.
Chinese	303	644
Japanese	6017	983
All Other	1570	1621
Total	7890	3248

Of imported goods the largest percentage was machinery of which there was imported during the six months an amount valued at $1,501,091.33; groceries and provisions came next with $797,268.96. Of building material there was imported an amount valued at $498,226.99 and agricultural implements followed next with $345,881.15. Railroad materials valued at $224,976.19 were imported and iron and steel valued at $258,465.87 came to the Islands also. Among the other imports of note were: Ale, beer, etc., $84,598.51; coal and coke, $298,502.06; fertilizer, $346,463.94; lumber, $373,329.31.

The total exports from the Islands was $14,404,496.16 and of this amount an enormous proportion was credited to sugar. The amount of sugar exported was $13,913,600.21. The next largest item was specie, $290,462.67 in good hard cash being exported. Coffee came next with $46,-351.48 and hides next with $46,135.24. Next in order was bananas of which 9233 bunches valued at $9,317 were exported. The other exports were divided among a large number of different products, most of them in small quantities. The principal thing that the table shows is the entire dominance of sugar in the Hawaiian export trade.

A table is given showing the advance in the trade of the Islands from 1843 to the present day. In 1843 the total customs receipts amounted to but $8,468, there was imported a total of goods valued at $222,288 and exported goods valued at $66,-618. In the first six months of 1900 the customs receipts were $597,897.14, the imports amounted to $10,683,516.12 and the exports to $14,404,496.16.

HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

But about the most interesting table in the lot is that which gives the list of vessels which flew the Hawaiian flag before Annexation. That it was quite a respectable fleet is shown by the following list:

Steamers—Kilauea Hou, Kaena, Mokolii, Lehua, James Makee, Iwalani, Kinau, W. G. Hall, Waialeale, J. A. Cummins, Kalmilos, Mikahala, San Mateo, Hawaii, Claudine, Rover, Ke Au Hou, Kauai, Aztec, Mauna Loa, Noeau, Helene, Upolu, Barracouta, Maui, Malolo, Nihau. Ships—John Ena, Hawaiian Isles, Helen Brewer, Fort George, Star of Italy. Barks—Andrew Welch, Foong Suey, Mauna Ala, R. P. Rithet, Santiago, Iolani, Diamond Head, Roderick Dhu, Nuuanu, Himalaya. Schooners—Rob Roy, Millie Morris, Luka, Mokuola, Kaulkeaouli, Kawaiiani, Kulamanu, Moi Wahine, Lavinia, Ka Moi, Lilin, Americana, Norma, Ada, Honolulu, Waialua, Lady. Sloops—Healani, Kaiulani, Hilawe. Register applied for: Ships—Euterpe, Falls of Clyde, Star of Russia, Star of France; bark Willscott; schooners Concord and Blanche & Ella.

Getting down to minute details the report shows that from the United States there was imported some peculiar things. It is not surprising that 110 dozen bathing suits came to the Islands in six months, for bathing is a pastime for which the Islands are noted and a bathing suit is almost a necessary part of any man or woman's outfit but it is somewhat interesting to note that the Islands imported over 123,000 pounds of butter during the six months and that 253,731 pounds of beans were consumed. The amount of soap used, 207,088 pounds, and more shows that the Hawaiian residents are cleanly to say the least. Thirty-three pianos and twenty-one organs were imported and 250 other musical instruments including guitars, mandolins, violins and others. Over 4000 cigars came in from America and 20,000 cigarettes.

The importations from Great Britain were largely woven goods, hardware and groceries and from the other countries largely the same. From France the chief item was brandy, 636 cases being imported, valued at $2557.67. From the other islands of the Pacific there was but one item of imports, curiosities valued at $11.15.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha of Hilo met with a serious accident yesterday. While riding horseback in Palama his mount stumbled and Mr. Desha was thrown heavily. He sustained a badly bruised ankle, and his return to his home will be postponed for a week or so.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century.

Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Col Ruhlen's Successor.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Major George Ruhlen, at Honolulu, to Seattle, Washington, and relieve Major William W Robinson, Jr., who will proceed to Honolulu for duty as depot quartermaster.—Army and Navy Journal, Aug 25.

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

The Republican Territorial Convention will be held in Honolulu on September 24th and 25th.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE That Our Assortment —OF— House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want.

☞ THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

Sideboards

WITH HANDSOME ORNAMENTATIONS.

Oak Chairs and Rockers

POLISHED IN NEAT COLORS.

Couches

THE REST EASY KIND, for use after a hard day's work.

Everything

FOR THE HOUSE

Awnings

A SPECIALTY.

Furniture

Repaired to look new.

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LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disstons' Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paroffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED

Fort Street Store.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY : : : : SEPTEMBER 14

THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT.

The Independent party, in making its legislative nominations on all the islands but Oahu, has drawn the color line. The ticket as made up contains many English names but they belong to half-whites, the rest of the names being those of full-blooded natives. On Oahu it is possible that one or two white men may be nominated; but if so they will have to pledge themselves, if elected, to vote and work in accord with native sentiment. Undoubtedly such men can be found.

It is of course useless to argue with the Independent leaders against the merits of their policy; for when they are capable of believing that the bonds which unite this Territory to the Union may be severed by Act of Congress, they are beyond the reach of logic or of common sense. They must go their own way. Where that way will lead—into what perils and perplexities it will force the responsible, property-owning classes of Hawaii; what calamities it will finally bestow upon the native electors themselves, people familiar with the American method of eradicating political cancers may guess. These questions need no special comment.

In view of the numbers behind Wilcox in his political adventure it is a poor time for the junta which controls the Republican organization—but not the party—to try and precipitate a factional war. To meet the Independents the influence of every Republican will be needed, yet we find the majority of white Republicans of Oahu ostracised by a coterie of politicians who would never have been heard of as leaders if the voting at the early primaries had been confined to party men. Is it possible their votes and other contributions are not wanted? If so how does the machine intend to overcome what seems to be the large numerical majority of the Wilcox party?

WATER AND WEALTH.

The completion of the new irrigation canal at Spreckelsville means much to the Island of Maui. By it a large tract of land that had in the past been considered irreclaimable is put under cultivation and will soon be covered with growing cane. From a spot over twenty miles distant water is brought by this canal to vivify a hitherto barren region, a region rich in possibilities of wealth production, needing but the water to make it the equal of the most favored spots in the Islands.

The successful carrying through of this enterprise is an example of what may be done in dozens of other localities. Water there is in plenty in the so-called rainbelts on all the islands, and while in these regions millions of gallons of the precious liquid are wasted in the sea near by, there are tracts of excellent alluvial soil capable of bringing forth splendid crops of sugar could the water but be brought to them. To do this needs an expenditure of time and energy and expense that too frequently frightens the owners and they allow their land to lie unfruitful while their more far seeing neighbors are coining money from tracts no better situated but which they have had the enterprise to bring under water.

The multiplication of such canals as the Lowrie Irrigation Ditch will mean an increase of the wealth of the Islands to an untold extent. With modern engineers there is almost nothing that cannot be done in the way of ditch construction. It costs money to be sure, but in these days the penny wise system of land cultivation does not pay. It takes money to make money in sugar cultivation and many managers will find that an emulation of the liberal methods adopted by Manager Lowrie of Spreckelsville will bring largely increased returns to their stockholders.

HUMBUG HARMONY.

The Sewall-Gear machine says that "Wm. Haywood has made himself very offensive in the past to a large majority of the party in the Fourth district and we simply did not propose to allow him to go to the convention," and the machine thereupon rejected Henry Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, Frank Hoogs and M. P. Robinson as well as Mr. Haywood, as delegates to the Territorial convention and elected in their place Gear, Farrington and Coney, all Bulletin employes, to demonstrate how eager they are for "harmony" and a "full representation of the party."

Mr. Haywood's offensiveness is exclusively to the machine clique and consists of two heinous crimes; first he does not grovel in the dust when H. M. Sewall's name is mentioned; second he has had the temerity as Federal Internal Revenue Collector to appoint assistants without consulting the machine. For this wicked conduct the machine has decreed that he must be disciplined, and to cow all opposition, all who act with Haywood are also to be excluded from party control.

The machine tells such men as those above-named that it has no use for them and then prates about "harmony." The only "harmony" wanted by the Sewall-Gear outfit is that which gives them the whole control. It is the harmony which exists between the tiger and the lamb when the tiger finishes dining.

The Republican party has no walk-over in Honolulu at the next election. Unless it presents a united front it will go down to defeat. For this result, if it happens, the arrogance of the little faction in question will be responsible.

Worse things may happen to Honolulu than Republican defeat. The methods of the would-be bosses savor so strongly of familiar municipal boodle politics across the water that the question of whether this kind of government is to be established here might as well be taken up and settled now as later.

Motto of the machine: Hog and harmony.

HARMONY WITH A HATCHET.

Yesterday a few men who mismanage the Republican party in Oahu were given a chance to practice the harmony the have been preaching for a short time back and the result is a solid machine delegation from the Fourth District to the Territorial Republican Convention. Their side got a majority at the late primaries by the narrowest of margins and they have been appealing almost daily to Good Government men for funds. It was supposed on these grounds that they would concede to the latter the right to name at least one-third of the delegation but this they refused to do unless permitted to take their own pick. Every name proposed by the Good Government men was voted down; and as a result the white majority in the Republican Fourth will have no representation in the body which is to frame a ticket for all Republicans to support. Intoxicated by the power given them chiefly by citizens who mean to support the Independent party they rode rough shod over their fellow Republicans and in doing so made an ostentatious display of the most offensive weapons of machine tyranny. There can be no harmony which these men are not ready to destroy for the advantage of their clique.

What the outcome of these courses may be time will tell. We attribute the folly and the blindness of it all to H. M. Sewall, who is desperately anxious, on his own behalf, to convince the Republican National Committee that he is the political boss of Hawaii and the undisputed leader of the Republican party here. The news of a solid machine delegation from Oahu would help him in the East; the news of a machine Territorial ticket would aid him still more; and if he can report the success of the ticket at the polls his chances to get the job he is chasing will be more than sixteen to one. We cannot but believe that Sewall has put the ticket in imminent peril, led to do so by a blind confidence in the pledges of two or three men to control the native vote. But as to that, time will tell. It may be that the convention, with a sudden access of wisdom will name a ticket which self-respecting party men can support; but it looks now as if the machine had made up its mind to accept the advice given by Mr. Sewall at a Sunday morning conference not long ago and ignore the white majority altogether.

By last accounts there was ninety-three cases of plague in Glasgow, the best safeguarded city, in a sanitary way, on the face of the earth.

The machine is good at turning down Republicans at the primaries and will only have itself to thank if Republicans show an equal facility in turning it down at the polls.

It was a Honolulu Chinaman after all who died of plague on the Coptic but it does not follow that he took the malady aboard with him here. The circumstantial evidence is that he caught the disease from infected rats on the vessel and that the rats came from San Francisco.

When men like J. B. Atherton, Henry Waterhouse, J. P. Cooke and Mark Robinson are turned down as Republican delegates because they are not the sort of people whom H. M. Sewall can use to pull his chestnuts out of the fire, the less the machine says about a "desire for harmony" the better.

Mr. Bryan may assume that Kansas has no real prosperity but all the same more steel safes were sold there last year than in any other part of the Union. At this rate it won't be long before Bryan must change his tune and denounce Kansas as a nest of gold bugs and a lair of plutocrats.

Officials of the present Territorial Government appear regularly at the primaries to aid the Sewall job-chasers in their fight against Mr. Dole's friends. It is about time that enough of these men were dropped to put the administration in the hands of its supporters. Otherwise, before long, it may not have any.

Carl Schurz once denounced the "imperialistic" courses of President Lincoln and got a sharp reproof from that great Republican. A few years later he joined in the cry of Caesarism against General Grant. It is doubtful if Schurz ever goes to bed without putting on his spectacles and looking under it for the Emperor.

The convention will be held in Honolulu, this point being the most convenient one to the majority of Island delegates. It is reported that the Hilo-ites will not come here unless their expenses are paid but this story comports so badly with the stalwart Republicanism of that city and of the big Island that we refuse to credit it.

The New York Democracy is ready to make an issue of the Boers but it doesn't want to have the thing cost money. The Sulzer-Tammany fund for the relief of Boer widows and orphans netted $18. Perhaps, however, the Democracy argues that its sympathy is so valuable that it would be almost an insult to supplement it with anything so gross as cash.

The idea of making one side harmonious by giving all the representation to the other is the best scheme of bunco politics we have seen in a long time. "You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey," said the pot-hunter to the Indian, "or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard. Nothing could be fairer than that and if you don't accept you are a mere kicker."

The death of Arthur Sewall removed the most distinguished Democrat in the Republican State of Maine. He was also a leading American shipbuilder and a general man of affairs whose place on the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1896 was earned by substantial aid given to his party. During the present year Mr. Sewall was a large purchaser of Hawaiian securities.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Bryan is speaking in West Virginia.

Immense forest fires are raging near Buffalo, Wyo.

The Vermont Republicans claim the State by 27,000 p.urality.

Colonel McMillan has become Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

Dayton, Ohio, has a population of 85,333, as against 61,220 in 1890.

Three persons were poisoned at Chicago, September 5, by ice cream soda.

The small Mississippi steamer Ria po struck near Memphis and is a total loss.

Connecticut Republicans named Geo. P. McLean for governor on the first ballot.

The Fourth Brigade of British troops at Simla, India, has been ordered to China.

Eureka, Cal., has had a $75,000 fire. The foundry and the Mowry mill were burned.

General Chaffee will be General Wheeler's successor in the list of brigadier generals.

Governor Roosevelt has left on his speechmaking tour, which will extend as far as Salt Lake.

The soda works of the Stephen Faden Company, of Chicago, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $45,000.

Thomas Moore Jackson, a nephew of Stonewall Jackson, has declined a West Virginia Democratic nomination.

The transport Argyll sailed for Manila, from Portland, Ore., September 1, with a cargo of supplies for the army.

Lord Ampthill, private secretary to Joseph Chamberlain, succeeds Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras.

At latest telegraphic advices the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland Ore., was on fire, and many lives were imperilled.

The transports Garonne and Pak Ling, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry aboard, reached Nagasaki on August 30.

The freshman class at Stanford University will be very large this year. Numerous changes have been made in the faculty.

Acting Secretary of State Adee declares the stories of friction between Hay and President McKinley to be totally untrue.

The Brallamer copper mines on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, have been sold to English capitalists. The price paid was $2,000,000.

Representative Holland, of Frankfort, Ky., introduced a bill in the House to repeal the Goebel election law, and to enact a new one.

Although no choice has yet been made, many people think H. E. Huntington will succeed his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington.

Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, "Prince Otto," in dramatized form is a success in New York, with Otis Skinner in the title role.

The reform plan for the higher schools of Prussia, now adopted, renders the study of English obligatory, but only in the higher classes.

Governor Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan both spoke at the Labor Day demonstration at Chicago. The Governor spoke first, and Mr. Bryan followed.

The consolidation of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago, with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, is announced.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, on her home trip, succeeded in sending a message a hundred kilometers by wireless telegraph.

The letter carriers are in national convention at Detroit. They are discussing a pension bill to be provided for by deducting a percentage from their salaries.

Lieutenant Roy L. Arnold of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, belonging to Winterport, Maine, was drowned in the Dumazuas river, Iloilo, September 1.

Forty-four cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., operated by twenty-four corporations, shut down on September 1, until September 10. These mills employ 17,500 hands.

M. Henri Regnier, the French symbolist poet, referred to the late Collis P. Huntington as the "Nation's ideal," and placed him on a plane higher than the great artists.

The Navy Department has called for bids for constructing the five battleships authorized by the acts of 1899 and 1900. November 15 is fixed as the date for opening the bids.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard the Kaiser against assassination, the main precautions being against Italians, although all strangers are viewed suspiciously.

The Fresno Fruit Packers' Association have sent out printed circulars calling for female labor. With the railroads an arrangement has been made for a two-thirds fare.

Sidney Grundy's new five-act play, "A Debt of Honor," was produced in London at the St. James Theater on August 31, and the chief honors for acting were taken by Fay Davis.

The steamer Samoa, under charter to the German government, will carry 731 horses to China for the German army. The steamers Bosnia, Nurnberg and Alicia, are also under charter.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Ottoman empire of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, was celebrated in Constantinople September 1, with great pomp and ceremony.

Fred Himes, the boy murderer of Fresno, Cal., was arraigned on September 1, and his trial set for the 18th instant. He seems to have no sense of appreciation of the terrible charge.

A so-called National party has been organized in the Eastern States. Its platform calls for gold standard and civil service reform, and is opposed to imperialism and special privileges.

The California Cured Fruit Association have finally fixed upon prune prices. The packers met on the same day and re-elected as permanent officers the temporary officers of the organization.

The new ruler of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is but sixteen years old. During his minority the regency will be held by Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a son in law of the late Prince Alfred.

Captain Malcolm Hogarth, who assisted his brother, Captain Archie Hogarth, the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht to sail that boat in the last contest, has been drowned in Milford Haven.

Although no orders have been sent out from the Navy Yard regarding the Oregon, it is generally believed she will be sent to Yang-tse to contribute toward the protection of the transport service.

The heavy fogs have materially aided the fire fighters in quenching the flames in the mountain forests about Los Angeles. Commissioner Border returned to Pasadena and reported the fires practically over.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during August the total coinage at the United States mints was $7,774,160, as follows: Gold $5,585,000; silver $2,536,000; minor coins $188,160.

A serious conflagration occurred at Guaymas, Mexico. A building covering a whole block, and the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico, was burned at a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars.

Hanna refuses all further invitations to speak.

One man was killed and two hurt by a freight train wreck on the Northern Pacific near Livingston, Mont.

The torpedo boat officers are not satisfied with the Holland's test. They claim the searchlights used in the experiment were inferior, and the vessel would have been found by the searchlight of a battleship.

The convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents is ended. They passed resolutions in favor of the sole agency representation. Their next session will be at Louisville, in October.

The increase in the Cuban trade is evidenced by the statement showing that the total receipts for the first seven months of the present year aggregate $9,331,832, as against $8,112,815 for the same period last year.

Charles Moocy, aged twenty years, an epileptic, killed his father, John Moody, while 150 feet below the surface of the earth in the Glendale mine. Young Moody turned suddenly insane. He expresses no sorrow for his act.

Literary Paris is interested in the hitherto unpublished diary of Marie Bashkirtseff, the young Russian writer and artist who died in her youth. The new letters and sketches are now appearing in the Revue des Revues.

There has been a great boom in shipbuilding this past year, and almost four hundred thousand gross tons were built. Cleveland takes first place in the construction of steel vessels. The Pacific Coast has a big showing also.

The announcement was made in New York on September 1, that these five banks would be amalgamated: The National Citizens' Bank, the People's Bank, the Pacific Bank, and the East River National Bank with the Ninth.

A serious fire broke out in Loie Fuller's home at Passy, France, on September 1. Many valuable works of art were destroyed. Her mother and visitors had narrow escapes from death. Miss Fuller displayed great bravery.

Many miles of cars are loaded with wheat at Kansas City, and the railroads are unable to handle the great crop of Kansas. The wheat is being dumped in big piles on the ground near the railroad stations, as the elevators are full.

American miners will profit by the European shortage and the coal operators and their agents are swarming to England. E. M. Hopkins is said to have closed a contract for 100,000 tons of coal for Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

The epidemic among the Alaskans threatens to decimate the native population. It is a kind of grippe, accompanied by pneumonia or measles. The Treasury officials are endeavoring to relieve the situation, and Governor Brady has issued a report.

Chief Spencer, the famous Indian chief of the Yakima tribe, is nearly a century old. His memory is still clear. At one time Chief Spencer was a powerful enemy of the white man. He is now ninety-eight years of age, and enjoys good health.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows at the close of business August 31, 1900, that the total circulation of national bank notes was $324,223,810, an increase for the year of $82,152,018, and an increase for the month of $4,208,454.

The exports of copper during the month of August, according to returns kept by the Metal Exchange, were 13,830 tons. This is considerably in excess of the July record, when shipments were about 11,000 tons. Copper producers continue very confident over the outlook.

Thirteen French firms are wrecked, while others are in a critical condition, having lost millions in wool speculation. Ronbaix and Tourcoing firms reached the fabulous total of 40,000,000 kilograms, which means a deficit of 80,000,000 francs. Thirteen houses are in the hands of receivers, one house alone losing 8,000,000 francs.

The War Department will probably arrange for the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines about the middle of November. It will probably take the services of all the transports to accomplish the return of the 10,000 volunteers between the date named and June 30 of next year, when their term of service expires by operation of law.

Thomas Nelson Page, the Virginia author, has raised a stir among Newport's society. A warm controversy is in progress over its status. Prominent resident Californians are involved in Mr. Page's criticism of society built up on the foundation stone of wealth, and the ministers of fashionable churches, who toady to "disreputable and dissipated wealth."

The New York Cigar Manufacturers' lock-out, which has lasted over two years is ended, and the union will win a complete victory. The strike involved 10,000 persons, and spread to Philadelphia, Lancaster, York and McSherrytown. The strike has cost the Cigarmakers' International Union nearly $100,000, and the cost to the manufacturers cannot be estimated.

The agent of the American International Railroad, Texas, reports that a $20,000 package was stolen from the Wells, Fargo Express Company at Treveno, Mex., and recovered in a peculiar manner. The thief was escaping north into the United States on a train when the package accidentally fell from his coat while he was stooping over. The trainmen took the package.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided to spend over $1,500,000 in extending and improving its facilities for handling freight traffic in the vicinity of New York. A large tract of land at Oak Point has been purchased by degrees at an outlay of $1,000,000, and plans for the construction of a freight yard have been practically carried out.

The Washington Peak, Mount Baker, is reported to be a live volcano, and to emit smoke in a heavy cloud. Strong sulphurous fumes are said to arise from the crater. The party which went up was headed by Prof. F. W. Eply, professor of natural sciences in the State Normal School at New Whatcom, and Prof. Robert B. Valle of the same institution. They saw and photographed the fumes as they rose from the mountain side.

Keene absolutely refuses to discuss the proposition for a match race between W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, and James R. Keene's Tommy Atkins. Trainer Rowe, who trained Tommy Atkins, the Keene horse, and who talked of a match race for $10,000 just after the Flatbush was run, would only say that he did not care to see a match made. It is probable that the Westchester Association will offer a sweepstake with conditions suitable for these horses. If it does Ballyhoo Bey will be entered.

Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traffic as well as the Hoboken disaster and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German Government for use in Chinese waters, many American citizens were compelled to take passage as steerage in returning to the United States, and they naturally objected to being treated as immigrants and vaccinated. An American has protested and filed objections with Henry D. Diedrich, United States Consul at Bremen.

"Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spendthrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia—"*My husband doctored a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches.*" *Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CUPID GOES TO WAR.

The Prince Will Visit the Scene of Boer Fighting.

The Independent takes the following extracts from a letter received from Prince Cupid Kalanianaole:

Queen Annes Mansions,
London, Aug. 17, 1900.

* * *

Have just come back from the Paris Exposition and did not care much for it and by what I have seen and heard it will be a failure financially, although the buildings in the exhibition are something superb, but otherwise nothing much to say about. I hope you received our postal card we sent you from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. We were right at the top of the tower when we wrote, so it is quite a curio.

On Monday next, we are going to Ireland and Scotland, and when we return, will take in all Continent as far down as Naples, then returning, will sail for the Transvaal sometime in September. We are going with Sir Somers Vine. He is going there on some government mission and has asked us to go with him, so we will take the opportunity, for England has prohibited anyone from entering the Transvaal, until the war is over, but as he is going on a government mission, he has got permission from Lord Roberts allowing us to go with him, so we will see sights that everybody cannot see. We will see some war yet, for we are going to Pretoria and Johannesburg, so have a very good opportunity of seeing some fighting, and also seeing the soldiers and Boers. Am very glad to get the opportunity. KUHIO.

MAY BE A GREAT STRIKE.

Possible Action of the Army of Pennsylvania Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The ears of the commercial world are turned toward Indianapolis today. The threatened general strike involving 142,000 anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania is of international importance. If the strike is ordered by the National Board of the United Mine Workers, approximately 1,000,000 persons will be affected.

The National Board members began arriving last night for the conference today.

The Board meeting today was called for 10 o'clock, but was delayed until noon on account of the absence of Fred Dilcher, who has been at work in the anthracite fields and is familiar with the situation. To the operators, time has been granted until Saturday to meet the demands of the miners. The Board members and others here today all say they hope a clash will be averted, and are waiting to see what will be the answer of the operators.

Fell Two Hundred Feet.

CHICAGO, September 6.—A special to the Record from Michigan City, Ind., says:

Professor Fotergill was probably fatally injured last evening during a balloon ascension and parachute jump. While making the ascension he caught on one of the guy ropes, which tore the parachute, to which he was hanging, away from the balloon. He fell 200 feet and struck a brick building near the center of the city. The doctor says he is hurt internally and may die. His home is at Cromwell, Ind.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaiaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact?

These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 13
DORIC	SEPT. 23	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 3
RIO DE JANIERO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 3
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 13
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 19
PEKING	NOV. 3	CHINA	NOV. 6
GAELIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANIERO	NOV. 30
DORIC	DEC. 4	COPTIC	DEC. 7
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 14
		PEKING	DEC. 24

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

EVENTS IN FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1.)

SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Our government has not yet been informed that any further responses have been made by the powers to the Russian note respecting the withdrawal of troops from Peking. Therefore, the negotiations on this point cannot be said to have been marked by any formal advancement, though it is known that unofficial exchanges are in progress, which doubtless are preparing the way for a formal management of the powers in the near future. Acting through Li Hung Chang, the Chinese imperial government is making strenuous efforts to secure favorable consideration for its peace overtures. While our government has not yet received a copy of the imperial edict referred to in the Shanghai despatches, naming Earl Li and several other Chinese notables as plenipotentiaries to negotiate for a settlement with the powers, the State Department is advised through its agents of the existence of such an edict. This, it is expected, will be communicated to the Department when Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, returns to Washington.

It is ascertained that neither Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Conger nor Gen. Chaffee have been clothed with any special powers to meet these or any other Chinese envoys. It is stated that Mr. Rockhill is in China simply to observe and report upon conditions—he has no ministerial powers up to the present. General Chaffee's functions are purely military, so it is said, and while of course he would be fully empowered to grant a truce, he is not empowered to conduct negotiations for a final settlement between the United States and China.

Minister Conger has only his general powers as a minister resident. Broadly construed, these would serve to warrant him in receiving and transmitting any propositions from the Chinese authorities, but he could scarcely go further than this. The conclusion is that no United States official in China, civil or military, can at present conduct negotiations for a final settlement with the Chinese government and special powers must be conveyed by the State Department, probably to one of three persons named when it comes to the final reckoning.

There is no disposition here to complain of dilatoriness on the part of the powers in disposing of the Russian suggestion respecting withdrawal. It is felt that any delay which ensues in the execution of the Russian threat to withdraw actually makes for peace for each day's developments point to the restoration to authority in Peking of some ghost of a government which may become tangible enough to deal with the powers.

There is no word today from Mr. Conger or from General Chaffee.

The Oregon is now lying off Gutzlaff, an island just outside of the mouth of the Yang-tse Kiang. She is waiting for a favorable tide to cross the bar and proceed to Woo Sung, just below Shanghai, where she is to do guard duty for awhile.

RUSSIA'S ONLY DESIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The official Journal de St. Petersburg, reiterating the statement that Russia's only desire is to end the disturbances in China as speedily as possible, "preparatory to which the re-establishment of the Chinese government is necessary," contends that military action beyond Peking would only arouse fresh complications.

The papers adds: "Nothing but the lawful government of China can accomplish lasting, salutary results. Therefore, it is necessary to re-establish its authority at Peking and the withdrawal of the representatives of the powers to Tien-Tsin will be helpful in this direction as it would be regarded in China as proof that the powers have remained true to the spirit which inspired the original programme.

"However great may be the just indignation which events in China have provoked in all civilized countries, the Russian government while examining with necessary calmness all the questions raised by the recent occurrences, adheres unalterably to the principle forming the basis of her policy, namely the maintenance of peace with all the powers who are solidly united for the common good."

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mr. George Jamieson, former Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, is passing through New York on his way to China by way of Vancouver. Mr. Jamieson is one of the best known authorities on Chinese affairs and has made a study of the finances of the empire which has supplied the materials for most that has been recently written on that subject. He returns to China as the representative of the Peking syndicate, which has received important mining and railroad concessions in the province of Shan Si, and he has consequently an immediate interest in the settlement of the present troubles and in the political and material future of the empire. Mr. Jamieson is also one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the China League, an organization recently formed in London for the purpose of supplementing the work of the China Association by educating the public mind of the United Kingdom in regard to the magnitude of the commercial and other interests dependent upon the possession of the open door in China.

Speaking of the work of the league Mr. Jamieson said:

"Its purposes are similar to those of your American-Asiatic Association, with which I hope it may establish close and friendly relations. Like those here who know anything about this subject we are impressed with the importance of China as an open market for our manufacturers and with the immense possibilities which that country possesses as a legitimate field for business enterprises. We think we have some reason to take exception to the lack of a definite line of policy on the part of our Government in its dealings with China, but we recognize the fact that the absence of a strong, popular sentiment on the subject may be held to excuse much of the hesitancy which has been apparent in English diplomatic action. Mr. Hay very properly insisted, in his communications to foreign governments a year ago, that a reform of the administrative system of China was absolutely bound up with the preservation of the integrity of the empire. But there can be no such reform under the rule of the Empress Dowager and her corrupt ring of advisers. If the Russian proposal means anything it means a return to the statu quo ante; to the state of things under which the Boxer movement was promoted and encouraged and the life of every foreigner in China was placed in jeopardy. There are a great many things yet to be explained in regard to recent events in China, but this much is certain, that had the Empress Dowager and her satellites been allowed their own way the whole country would have been in a flame of anti-foreign insurrection today and the fiction that the powers are not at war with China would have had to be abandoned. It is true that we must have some kind of responsible government with which to make terms for the settlement of the future of China and of the status of all our foreign interests there. There is no such government in China at the present moment, because the Emperor, if he be still alive, is under duress and the Empress Dowager can answer for nothing except the perpetuation of the blind and ignorant hatred of the foreigner which she and her advisers cherish in common. It may be to the interest of Russia and Li Hung Chang to make easy the restoration of the authority of the Empress Dowager, but it is certainly not to the interest of any power that wants to see China preserved from dismemberment and launched on a career of peaceful progress and prosperity."

ARTHUR SEWALL SUCCUMBS TO A STROKE OF APOPLEXY



THE LATE ARTHUR SEWALL.

BATH, Me., Sept. 5.—Hon. Arthur Sewall died of apoplexy at 1:30 a. m. to-day at his summer home, Small Point, about twelve miles from this city. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician to rest as early as last June and he attended the Democratic National Convention in July against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point when the fatal stroke seized him last Sunday. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

Arthur Sewall was born in Bath, in November, 1835. His father for years was prominent in Bath as a ship builder and the son fitted himself for the same trade. In 1855 by forming the partnership of E. & A. S. Sewall, he continued the calling of one of the oldest ship-building families in Maine.

Upon the death of his brother, Edward Sewall, the firm of Arthur Sewall & Company was formed and the corporation now controls one of the largest of American sailing fleets.

Mr. Sewall was also one of the prominent railroad men of New England. For nine years he was president of the Maine Central and was president of the Eastern Railroad until it was absorbed by the Boston & Maine. For many years he was the Maine representative on the Democratic National Committee, and in 1896 he was made the choice of his party for vice-president. Mr. Sewall is survived by two sons, Harold M. Sewall, who was stationed by the government at Hawaii, and William D. Sewall, who is in business in Bath.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Erskine M. Phelps, the millionaire, and old-time Democratic leader, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, suffered a relapse to-day and his condition is critical.

The news of the death of Arthur Sewall, a life-long friend of Mr. Phelps, was kept from the patient for some time. Mr. Sewall was recently a guest at the Phelps home, where hangs a large portrait of him.

COUP D'ETAT IN U. S. OF COLOMBIA

The Vice-President Seizes His Chief and Imprisons Him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Benito Zalamea, United States vice consul general at Bogota, reached the city last night with dispatches to Secretary Hay from Charles Burdett Hart, the minister to Colombia. Mr. Zalamea brought news of the real state of affairs in the country which has been concealed by orders of the usurping President.

Some time ago news was received that President San Clemente had resigned, and that Vice President Marroguin had legally succeeded him. This news was sent by cable by Marroguin to the Colombian representatives all over the world, with instructions to transmit it to the heads of the various governments. The latter were suspicious of Marroguin, and delayed recognizing him. Minister Hart was asked to send fuller information to Washington. It now appears that Marroguin did not peacefully succeed San Clemente, but seized him, together with General Palacio, the secretary of state, and put them in prison at Villeta. The actual coup d'etat took place on July 31 at midnight.

The present state of affairs is an outcome of the contest that for the last ten months has been fought by the conservatives against the liberals, or revolutionists. When this contest was practically ended the historical wing of the conservatives broke away from the naturalistic wing in an attempt to get the upper hand in the Government. The historical wing, under Marroguin, decided upon the coup d'etat.

Mr. Zalamea saw President San Clemente in the prison at Villeta. The President told him that he would not give in or recognize the new order of things. He was impatient for the true state of affairs to be made known. Since assuming power Marroguin has overridden the constitution, the laws, and everything else, conducting himself in a manner little short of that of a military dictator. He has succeeded in keeping the news of San Clemente's imprisonment from getting abroad up to the present time.

ferent states and other agents of the ferent states an dother agents of the legitimate government have refused to recognize Marroguin," said Mr. Zalamea. "They have taken the stand that San Clemente, having been elected according to the constitution, is the only legitimate president. The supreme court likewise has refused to recognize the new government. The consejo de estaco (the conseil d'etat, or cabinet) has taken the same stand toward Marroguin. In fact, there is a widespread opposition to him, and it is not improbable that the naturalistic wing of the conservatives will join forces with their old enemies, the liberals, and endeavor to overthrow him. Personally, Marroguin is a pleasant man, who has been driven to his present course of action by his party."

Eduardo Espinosa, consul general of the Colombian Government in New York, was astonished to hear of San Clemente's imprisonment and Marroguin's usurpation. He has decided not to recognize Marroguin.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

"Bob" Wilcox Gives His Companions the Go-by.

On August 30 while touring Kona, Robert Wilcox suddenly left Kalauokalani and Kaulia to foot the distance from Kailua to Holualoa alone. They were left to their own devices, but through the kindness of a native who owned a canoe, Kaulia and his companion were given a free ride to their destination by water.

When quite a distance off from Kailua the canoe upset and the occupants were spilled. They had a hard struggle for their lives, both being quite fatigued, but land was finally reached where they were given food and lodgings.

Wilcox and his political "chiefess" kept all the money which had been given them in Honolulu for their expenses while traveling and proselyting. It is said the money was put up by Prince David.

BALLOON WOULD NOT RISE.

Wireless Telegraphy People Meet With More Pilikia.

An attempt was made yesterday at Kaimuki to raise the hot air balloon which had been constructed for the wireless telegraphy people to ascertain how high their pole at Kaimuki must be put to make the system effective between here and Molokai. Owing to the fact that the balloon had not been made air tight it would not rise and another attempt will be made to raise it to-day.

There is some doubt as to whether it is the station in this city that does not work well or the one at Molokai. The experts say the fault lies in the fact that the pole at Kaimuki is not high enough to counteract the influence of the mountains, while Captain Rosehill, who has erected most of the poles says that something must be wrong with the one on Molokai. Communication is perfect, he states, between Lanai and Maui and Hawaii, but it is between Lanai and Molokai and Molokai and Oahu that the trouble is experienced; the messages being imperfectly received. It is hoped to have the system in operation in a few weeks, as soon as the trouble has been located and remedied.

WANT DE BOLT FOR JUDGE.

Two large petitions are in circulation about the city addressed to President McKinley asking the appointment of J. T. DeBolt to succeed Judge Silliman upon the Circuit bench. One of these is going about among the members of the legal profession and another among the business men of the city and both are being numerously signed.

A. V. Gear, brother of George D. Gear, whose recommendation was sent in last week to the President before the public was aware of the resignation of Judge Silliman, likewise has a large petition in circulation asking the appointment of his brother. The petitions will be sent to Washington in the Moana's mail to-day.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS

Valuable Government Property.

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

Much of the Public Land Held Under Lease, But Some Tracts Are Available.

On the Island of Oahu there are 90,531 acres of Government land which has as yet been unappropriated by private parties. These figures will be a matter of surprise to many people as it is not generally understood that the amount of Government land is anywhere near what they indicate. However, the greater part of this land, nearly all of it that would be good for homesteads, is leased for periods that have from ten to twenty years to run and when a careful canvass is made of the good land which might be taken up by homesteaders it is found to be but a disappointingly small portion of the whole.

Of the land in the vicinity of Honolulu there is little that would be attractive to settlers. At the head of Manoa valley is a tract of 700 acres, stretching up the steep mountain side, covered with a dense growth of algeroba, and between Manoa and Palolo valleys there is a stretch of 200 acres scarcely more attractive for it lies along the dry and barren ridge, and is most of it so steep that it would be of little value save perhaps for grazing purposes. The Kaholwai tract on the east slope of Manoa valley is a little better, but it consists of eighteen acres and it is now under lease which will expire in November of next year. The Waaloa tract, twelve acres adjoining, is similar land, good for agricultural and grazing purposes, although it is very steep and it is free from any lease. The only other land in the valley is fifty acres of taro and rice lands which is under lease until July, 1912.

In Palolo valley there are three tracts of Government land, all of which are under lease. They are the Pukele-Waiomao tract, 940 acres of grazing valley and mountain land, all of which is under lease until January, 1904; the Kaauwaeloa tract of eighteen acres, rice and kula land which is tied up until May, 1907, and the Kepuhi tract of eleven acres the lease on which will not expire until April, 1908.

In Waikiki there is quite a number of small scattered lots, leased for short terms mostly used as rice lands. Ten acres of rice lands in Pauoa valley also belong to the Government and are under leases. Diamond Head, its crater and slopes, 730 acres in all, is Government property, and although it would scarcely be considered good homestead land, it is available should any daring individual care to purchase it under the homestead laws.

In Kalihi there are ninety-five acres of land in the Kalunopalena tract, on both sides of the government road, but it is not good land, lying for the most part on the rocky hill side on the west slope of Kalihi valley. Another tract of seventy-six acres at the head of Kalihi valley likewise belongs to the Government.

In Moanalua there are two tracts of land held under long leases and called Kaihikapu and Kahauiki which will be available for homesteading after January, 1913. They consist of rice and agricultural lands and marsh and run from the sea to the mountains.

Going farther from Honolulu there is the Puohala tract in Ewa, 810 acres, running from 900 feet above sea level to 4000 feet. Much of it is good land and water is available in plenty. It will be good homestead land when the leases which run for ten years longer expire.

In Waianae district there is the Keanu tract of 2431 acres principally grazing and rough mountain land but with some good coffee land included in it and this is leased until November, 1902. The Lualualei tract in the same district includes over 14,000 acres and this is under lease until August, 1901. It is described as "good grazing land with about 500 acres of cane land included in it. A large valley runs from the sea to the mountains. A large area is very rough and precipitous."

The Kawaihapa tract, 14,000 acres, in Waialua district, is leased until December of the present year. It is on the north slope of the Waianae mountains and is described as grazing and mountain lands, all at a considerable elevation, from 1500 to 4000 feet above sea level.

In Koolau district on the other side of the Island there is the Pupukea tract, 2,353 acres of cane and grazing land at the north end of the Island near Kahuku, running from the sea to the mountains. The lease on it expires in February, 1902. The Waiahole tract of 1000 acres in the same district is unleased. It consists of broken mountain lands at the head of Waiahole valley with some rice lands below which is under lease. The whole valley is well watered. The lease on the Waialee tract, 733 acres, expires in September, 1901. It is near the Pupukea tract and consists of cane and grazing lands.

In Kaneohe there is 1486 acres of good rice and grazing lands held under fourteen separate short time leases. The Kawailoa tract of 525 acres is leased until February, 1903, and consists of good grazing and agricultural lands.

There is much good land which has not been enumerated in this article which belongs to the Government, but most of it is held under long leases which have from ten to twenty years yet to run. Such is the Waimanalo tract where the Waimanalo plantation is situated, 6,500 acres of excellent land which is leased until 1920, and several tracts in Ewa and Waialua districts.

But this list will give an idea of the quantity of land belonging to the Government that will in the next ten or a dozen years be available for settlers who desire to take up homesteads. Much of the best land, vast areas of the Island, are held under the long leases which will expire from time to time and then will be available for lease or purchase according to the local laws.

Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the blood until they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakened, and nerves exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:



"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Only a few 1899 Columbia chainless wheels at $60 left at Hall & Son's.

P. C. Jones will leave for the Coast on Saturday, and will return with his family.

C. M. Cooke and wife are last reported from Yellowstone Park, which they have been touring.

Brother Philip and Brother Francis, kamaainas, returned yesterday from a vacation on the Mainland.

Reports from Kona show that there have been heavy rains of late. One storm showed a total precipitation of four inches, and a great deal of damage was done to the roads.

Mrs. A. Cropp arrived yesterday from the Coast, and will leave for Kauai on the next Island steamer. She returned on account of the illness of her husband, Manager Cropp, of the Koloa plantation.

J. L. Robinson arrived on the Mariposa yesterday and will go to Kihei next week, where he will be engineer of the new pumping plant on the plantation. He comes from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

Dr. Murphy of San Francisco left here for London on the 1st, and was to sail from that place for San Francisco in a week or two by way of Suez, Colombo, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is stated that tourists are commencing to turn their faces towards Hawaii, and that the bookings of the Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship companies are crowded with applicants in some instances, two or three months ahead.

Capt. Paul Smith of the Forty-second United States Infantry, and formerly of the N. G. H., has been heard from at Mindanao, where the Captain was a judge in the events of the day. A big time was had by the boys and the Captain.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has announced a monthly service between New York, San Francisco and Honolulu, instead of the once in three months service before announced. Six big vessels will be on the run, instead of four.

Both Captain Berger, leader of the Hawaiian Band, and Professor Sharp of the Orpheum orchestra have written and dedicated a march to the Healani Boat Club, this year's champions, and now they are at odds over the title, as each wishes to copyright his composition, and each wishes to use the same name.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of August 27 states that in countermanding the orders for Siege Battery O not to sail on the Belgian King for China as first given, the battery may be assigned to Honolulu or Fort Mason, San Francisco. No official news has yet been received of the Army Department's final action.

An employee of the Honolulu Iron Works met with a serious accident in the shops yesterday afternoon, resulting in a bruised ankle and leg, and a mashed foot. A heavy piece of iron fell with considerable force upon the member. Officer Hanrahan responded in the patrol wagon to a telephone call and dressed the man's ankle, afterward taking him to the Queen's Hospital.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4⅛c.; centrifugals, 96 test, 4.15 a 16c.; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined—Firm; crushed, 6.55c.; powdered, 6.25c.; Granulated, 6.1[illegible]

CUTS AND BRUISES H[illegible]ED QUICKLY HEAL[illegible]

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

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Housekeeper's Dining Outfit,

$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

6 Dinner Plates.
6 Soup Plates.
6 Tea Plates.
6 Cups and Saucers.
2 Meat Dishes.
2 Vegetable Dishes.
1 Salad Bowl.
1 Tea Pot.
1 Gravy Boat.
1 Sugar Bowl.
1 Butter Dish.
1 Spoon Holder.
1 Milk Jug.
6 Fruit Plates.
1 Fruit Dish.
1 Water Jug.
6 Water Glasses.
6 Salt Cellars.
3 Pepper Shakers.
1 Vinegar Bottle.
1 Oil Bottle.
1 Mustard Pot.
6 Knives.
6 Forks.
6 Soup Spoons.
6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT

Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit,

$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

1 Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
1 Cake Turner.
1 Strainer.
1 Egg Beater.
1 Large Fork.
1 Large Spoon.
1 Large Knife.
2 Vegetable Pans.
1 Dish Pan.
1 Oil Can.
1 Funnel.
1 Can Opener.
1 Teakettle.
1 Dipper.
1 Milk Pail.
1 Tea Container.
1 Coffee Container.
1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

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KING STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

WHITE MEN ALL FIRED, SAY LAYSAN ISLAND JAPS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"All of the white men on the platform fired shots at us from their revolvers." This was the testimony of both of the two witnesses who were on the stand yesterday in the Police Court in the preliminary examination of Captain Joseph Spencer, charged with murder in the first degree. The examination began in the morning about 10 o'clock before Judge Wilcox. Attorneys Kinney and Chillingworth appeared for the defendant and Attorney General Dole and High Sheriff A. M. Brown represented the prosecution.

A CROWD PRESENT.

The court room was crowded, many old waterfronters and shipping men were present and friends and acquaintances of Captain Spencer and members of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company were also on hand.

Captain Spencer, calm and in the best of spirits, paid the strictest attention to every word of testimony given by the two Japanese who had their innings. Now and then, in a strong, deep voice which was almost impossible to confine to a whisper, he answered some question put to him by his attorneys during the examination of the witnesses and often his placid countenance broke into broad smiles at some subtle question of the lawyers or some tangle of assertions unwittingly gotten into by the long-winded little Japanese. Occasionally he mopped his brow for it was exceedingly warm in the court room and every once in a while he would look up to smile a greeting to some acquaintance who would drop in to listen a while to the stories of the Japanese.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LAYSAN.

On the table, in front of Captain Spencer and his attorneys, were spread photographs of the buildings on Laysan Island in which Captain Spencer and his wife used to live, the laborers' quarters, the guano house, the platform and so forth. A map of the place was also handy together with the official log-book of the American bark Ceylon which brought the Spencers, Captain Spilner, the carpenter and thirty-eight Japanese guano laborers back from Laysan Island a few days ago. On the floor, near to the hand of Attorney Chillingworth, lay a carefully wrapped bundle containing assorted hoop-iron weapons, something of the nature of cutlasses, with which the Japanese were armed, according to Captain Spencer and Captain Spilner and the carpenter when questioned aboard the Ceylon as she was coming into port the other day.

THE CHARGE READ.

Stenographer Davis was sworn in as the official recorder of what everybody had to say, after which the charge of wilful and premeditated murder of one Goto, on Laysan Island, "within the jurisdiction of the court," on August 11, was read. The defendant was notified that as this was only a preliminary examination he need not plead. Attorney Kinney, however, said that the prisoner would take his privilege of pleading and entered a plea of not guilty.

Then the first witness for the prosecution was called. This man was Higuchi Shiro, who, according to his testimony, stood close by Goto when that person fell after the shooting had taken place.

HIGUCHI SHIRO TESTIFIES.

High Sheriff Brown kept the witness a considerable time, making him go over carefully in detail every event of the day on which the shooting occurred, Saturday, August 11. Interpreter Gibbs translated for the Japanese witnesses.

Higuchi Shiro, who is pictured in the witness box in the illustration, testified, in substance as follows:

The Japanese on Laysan Island went to work at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 11, the day on which Goto fell. At 9 o'clock in the morning a number of the Japanese, representing the whole number, went to Captain Spencer for the purpose of arranging with him, if possible, for the men to alternate in working ashore and on the water. It was their desire, said the witness, to work one day on land and the next day afloat.

The reason of this was that the guano dust, blown by the fresh sea breezes, got into the eyes of the laborers and greatly bothered them.

WANTED EXTRA PAY.

Captain Spencer informed Tanaka, the luna of the Japanese, that he could not very well comply with the request of the men in this respect, said the witness. Then the laborers applied for higher wages in view of the fact that their eyes were suffering from the successive days of work under the same uncomfortable conditions. Shiro testified that the Captain had said that he could not give the men extra pay and that he had said he would send the Japanese back to Honolulu on the next vessel if they repeated their request.

"Then what did Captain Spencer say?" asked the High Sheriff.

WENT TO THEIR QUARTERS.

"He said 'Get out!' So we all went to our house," answered Shiro. Some slept at their quarters while others passed the morning in reading, according to the witness.

"When did you next speak to the Captain?"

"About 11 o'clock in the morning when we asked for some rice."

"Did you get any rice?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"The boss said that if we didn't work we would get no rice?"

"Were you willing to work?"

"We were willing to work, but the boss told us to 'get out,' so we went to our house and didn't work."

"When was the next time you went to Captain Spencer?"

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"What happened then?"

"Tanaka, the luna, came home and the boss came to our house."

"Well! go on—what did they do—tell all about it."

"The boss found Goto, one of the Japanese who was killed, drinking from a gin bottle and he took it away from him."

"What next?"

WANTED TO BUY RICE.

"The Japanese asked the boss to sell them some rice. They said they had money of their own and wanted to buy what rice they needed."

"Did you get any rice?"

"No; the boss said he could not sell any rice."

"Why not? Did he say?"

"He said the rice belonged to Hackfeld, and he had no right to sell it."

At half-past six o'clock on the evening of Saturday, August 11, according to the testimony of Higuchi Shiro, the Japanese sent word to Captain Spencer that "they couldn't stand it," and wanted to know if they were to be killed by starvation. They came and stood about six feet from the platform where the five white men were stationed.

"What did you go to the platform for?" asked the High Sheriff.

THEY WANTED RICE.

"To get rice."

"Was any rice kept on the platform?"

"No; not on the platform. The rice was kept near the house where the boss lived."

"Did you ask for rice, then?"

"Yes."

"Did you get any?"

"No."

"Were you told not to go on the platform?"

"The boss said that a few of us could go on the platform to talk over the matter."

"Did any of you go on the platform?"

"Goto and I and several others stepped up to go on the platform."

"Well; what then?"

"They pointed guns at us."

"Who did?"

"All of the five white men on the platform."

"Did any of you tell the white men to go ahead and shoot?"

"No. We asked them why it was they pointed guns at us when we were just asking them for rice."

WHEN THE SHOOTING BEGAN.

"What did they say?"

"They began shooting at us."

"Who did?"

"All of the five white men on the platform."

"Then what happened?"

"Goto fell."

"Where did he fall?"

"On the platform."

"On what part of the platform?"

"On the edge, near the steps."

"What did you do?"

"I ran away."

"How far were you from the white men when they shot at you?"

"About ten feet."

"What did the Japanese do then?"

"They ran toward their quarters."

"When the Japanese went towards the platform did they carry knives or clubs, or any arms?"

"Why, no; we would be very foolish to go armed when all we wanted was some food. We did not want to fight."

The above are only a few of the questions and answers up to this point in the direct examination. The little Japanese was never guilty of answering a question directly, but required several questions on the same point before he would give an answer. He spoke carefully and, judging from his gestures, with great precision.

A SAMPLE ANSWER.

"What time was it when the shooting took place?" continued the High Sheriff.

"It was at night."

"What time of the night?"

"About dark."

"Was it dark when the shooting took place?"

"Not so very dark."

"How far could you see?"

"Only just in front."

"Then it was just beginning to get dark when the shooting took place?"

"It was not long after the sun had set."

"What occurred after the shooting, after the Japanese had run away to their quarters?"

"Tanaka came and told the Japanese to stay in their quarters or the white men might kill them all."

Afterwards Goto was carried to the bark Ceylon and put aboard, where he died two days after being shot. He was buried on the Island. High Sheriff Brown here turned the witness over to the attorneys for the defense.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Attorney Kinney started on a very thorough and lengthy cross-examination of Higuchi Shiro shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning.

"How long had you been in these Islands before you went to Laysan Island?" asked Kinney.

"About four years."

"What were you doing?"

"Working on plantations."

"Where?"

"At Waimanalo."

"What was your number at Waimanalo?"

"Two hundred and one."

"Did you hear anything about a change in the government of Hawaii affecting the Japanese laborers on Laysan Island?"

"No; nothing of the kind."

"Is it not so that the Japanese who went to Laysan Island this last time took the news of Hawaii becoming a Territory of the United States, and that the Japanese who went from here told the laborers on Laysan Island that they were now free men, and needn't work any more on the Island?"

"I didn't hear any talk about that at all."

"Then you heard no talk about labor contracts being made void by the application of American laws here?"

"I heard no talk like that."

"Didn't any of the twelve Japanese who arrived at Laysan on the Ceylon say anything about the change of laws and the effect on the contract system?"

"I heard no one say anything about the change."

FESTIVAL OF THE DEAD.

"On the day of the shooting did the Japanese have a flag raised on top of their house?"

"Yes."

"What was the significance of that flag?"

"It was a Japanese holiday."

"What was the holiday for?"

"A festival for the dead."

"Were the Japanese banging on pots and kettles, and making a great noise?"

"I heard a noise."

"Were the Japanese wrestling among themselves?"

"Yes."

"Was this all in celebration of the dead?"

"Yes."

"Were any of the Japanese packing up things and forcing them to the ground again?"

"I don't know about that."

"Then the flag and the banging on the kettles, and the wrestling, and other things were all in celebration of the dead, or of somebody you thought was going to die—which?"

"The Japanese wrestle and do these other things on their holidays."

"Then your actions had no significance to the boss or any of the white men, or had nothing to do with your intentions toward them?"

"It was all in the celebration of the festival of the dead."

"When is this Japanese holiday?"

"On the 15th of August in the Japanese calendar. In the English calendar it is the 11th of August."

SPILNER WOULD BE BOSS.

In the cross-examination of Higuchi Shiro it was shown that Captain Spilner, formerly of the Honolulu mounted police patrol, had informed the witness just after Captain Spencer had left for Honolulu that the Captain was not going to return to Laysan island, and that he, Spilner, was to be the manager for four or five years after Spencer left. According to the witness, after Spencer had come back, Spilner told the Japanese that they would have to work harder than they had while the Captain was away. At noon the court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Attorney Kinney still had the witness when the court resumed at 2 o'clock. He questioned him very closely in regard to the rice and water and the knocking off of work on the part of the Japanese.

"How many times did you ask for rice?" asked Kinney.

"Two or three times."

"Before the shooting occurred, when were you given rice last?"

"We had some rice on Saturday morning for breakfast; it was left over from the night before."

"When was the time that you were supposed to get your rice?"

"At noon on Saturday."

"What time did you go for it?"

"The cook went about 11 o'clock."

"Did he get any?"

"No."

"What did he tell you?"

"He said that the boss said we could not get any rice unless we worked."

"Were you willing to work?"

"The boss told us to 'get out,' so we went to our quarters."

"What occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening, when you went to the platform to see the boss?"

"We went to ask for rice."

"Why did you go to the platform to ask for rice?"

"We were very weak for want of food, and we went to talk it over with the boss to see if we couldn't get some rice."

"You were all very weak?"

"Yes."

"How long had you been without food?"

"We had no rice for lunch and we didn't have any for supper."

"And you had not been working during the day?"

"No."

"Then you were not so very weak?"

"We felt a little weak, having no food."

"Which bothered you most, no food or no work?"

"We were hungry and weak, but were willing to work."

About 3 o'clock Kinney was through with the first witness. He had examined him most thoroughly, asking him innumerable questions, and bringing out many interesting things. Shiro contradicted himself once or twice and got in rather a serious tangle once, but was a most careful witness, and took things very coolly, never losing self-possession.

THE SECOND WITNESS.

Okamu was the second witness for the prosecution. High Sheriff Brown did not hold him long, and soon passed him over to Kinney. Okamu told almost the same story as was told by Shiro. He said that all of the white men fired at the Japanese from the platform. He didn't see Goto fall because he ran away when the first shot was fired. He said that the white men pointed their revolvers at the crowd when four or five men started to go on the platform in the evening.

CAPTAIN'S SON FIRED FIRST.

Okamu testified that Captain Spencer's son fired the first shot from the platform. He said all the white men fired shots from their revolvers. When the Captain cried "Go ahead! Go ahead!!" they all fired from the platform. Both Okamu and Shiro swore that none of the Japanese carried the hoop-iron weapons shown in court, when they went to the platform. They said they were used in fishing. Okamu was questioned by Kinney at great length on the rice matter. A tangle as to the method of dealing out the rice, at noon one week and in the evening the next week, and the reasons therefor, was being straightened out when Judge Wilcox adjourned court until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, was an attentive listener at the examination.

HE SHOUTED FOR HELP.

It was not for pleasure that Mr. Wilson concluded to take a walk in his garden; it was rather an experiment than an act of recreation. And, grievous to relate, the result was against him. The fact is, he had hardly covered a hundred feet of ground before he stopped, gave a choking gasp and then sang out for help. His wife and two sons came to the rescue, and got him indoors as best they were able. And that ended his going alone for six months or more.

By trade Mr. Wilson is a carpenter, one of the most useful, peaceful and respectable of all the forms of industry. He has lived and worked for a long time at Given Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, and lives there still. About four years ago—or it will be by the time this gets into print—Mr. Wilson began to feel himself much less of a man than he used to be; he was breaking down.

The first thing he noticed was that when he set out to walk a fairish distance which he would have done once with a kit of tools on his back without minding it—I say, when he set out to tramp this, he found his legs were weak, and he often had to stop for breath. And he kept on getting worse. Such a state of things was almost as bad for a carpenter as it would have been for a postman. Both these vocations demand good legs and good wind.

On being consulted, the doctor said: "Mr. Wilson, your heart is so weak it can scarcely pump the blood through your body, and your whole system is out of order. There is no chance of your getting sound again, and the sooner you lay aside your hammers and saws the longer you are likely to live."

These were plain words, to be sure, but not words which a patient would feel like paying out money to listen to. All the same, friend Wilson did as the doctor said, because he had no choice. He couldn't work, and so, naturally he didn't. His chisels grew dull, but not so dull as their owner. He left off making chips and shavings, and went in for drugs and regrets—a bad landslide for him.

After about half a year of this sort of thing, Mr. Wilson made up his mind to find out for himself if he was in fact so poor a stick of human timber as the medical man had declared him to be; hence the experimental walk in the garden already described. For six months more he was like a ship in a dry dock, of no use to himself or anybody else. The doctor had measured up the carpenter's complaint to an eighth of an inch, but as for curing it, why, that he made no pretence of doing.

"About this time," says Mr. Wilson in a letter dated September 22, 1899, "Mr. Frank Percival Peacock, of Manning street, South Brisbane, urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup; he said he was sure it would help me. I didn't think so, but I tried it. To my surprise and delight, it enabled me to get about in three weeks, and in six weeks I went back to work; and have had splendid health ever since.

"As I am 61 years old, it wasn't the rebound of youthful elasticity that saved me; it was Mother Seigel's Syrup, and nothing else. I am known to nearly all the people of this neighborhood, who can vouch for the truth of this statement."—H. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's ailment was of the digestion—the heart and lung troubles being functional symptoms of that. When the stomach was made right he picked up his saw.

Bryan gave two addresses to big crowds on issues of the campaign in Indiana. He defended his course in urging the ratification of peace treaty and scored the administration policy in the Philippines as expressed in the Spooner resolution. He also talked of the standing army and imperialism.

Strike at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—By the strike of 100 motormen, conductors and shopmen, not a car in Belleville, Ill., or on any line connecting with East St. Louis is in operation to-day. Members of the street car union say that the discharge of Motorman Van Houten and other alleged acts of injustice are responsible for the strike which was inaugurated to-day.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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White Clover Soap.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If you have, we know you will use it again. If you have not,

TRY IT

And you will surely use it again.

IT IS

A high grade Toilet Soap to sell at a low price, and absolutely harmless to the skin.

Price Per Cake
10cts.

Three Cakes For
25cts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET

NO TRUTH IN STORY THAT VOLCANO HOUSE WILL CLOSE

The Volcano House is not to close despite Hilo reports that the management will cease to operate the resort for lack of patronage. E. C. Macfarlane, the treasurer of the company, is authority for the statement that the Volcano House will continue to receive guests and Manager Waldron will be on hand to entertain them. The directors have no idea of relinquishing their hold on the popular hotel and will instead make improvements increasing its facilities as well as looking after the transportation of tourists, and making the journey an easier one than heretofore.

Mr. Macfarlane denies the report in the Hilo papers which has been used here. "There is nothing in it whatever," said he to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. "We have no intention of discontinuing the hotel, and so far from there being a lack of patronage, guests are on the increase. It is true the plague epidemic temporarily curtailed the receipts, but that is past and we are now looking forward to an era of prosperity. The Hilo papers say that the affairs of the company are to go into liquidation. That is not true. I have been much annoyed that any such statement should have come out. On my recent visit to the Volcano House I decided to recommend to the directors that new features be added to the hotel which would make it much more pleasant as a family and tourist resort."

When asked as to what the features were he said it was intended to extend the sulphur bath accommodations, increasing them materially by the addition of new bath rooms which are to be fitted up in an attractive manner. The railroad company will run as far as the Olaa mills station when the road is completed up the volcano slopes, and this Mr. Macfarlane believes will be in eight or ten months. This will shorten the time by stage, leaving but eight miles to be covered between the station and hotel.

One of the most important improvements in connection with the traveling facilities is the cool inducted establishment of an automobile service. The grades, says Mr. Macfarlane, are easy along the eight mile stretch. Mr. Macfarlane is strongly in favor of using this mode of transportation in preference to any other. This would permit of travellers being taken to and from the trains several times a day, and with the railroad service would entirely obviate the inconvenience of stage travelling—a distance of twenty-two miles.

The Honolulu automobile company has been approached upon the subject and arrangements may be concluded to establish a line of their autos.

Another proposition which Mr. Macfarlane has in hand is an alternative route to the Volcano House. This is by way of Kawaihae and Waimea over the mountains. He says the scenery is much more attractive by land than by sea and this would cut out the rough steamer travelling from Kawaihae to Hilo via Laupahoehoe which is the most disagreeable feature in connection with the sea trip between Honolulu and the Rainy City. The trip overland from Kawaihae shows by far the most beautiful of all the scenery on the island of Hawaii, excelling even the scenery along the Volcano road.

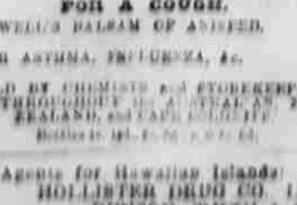
"Unquestionably," continued Mr. Macfarlane, "this will in time be the favorite route for reaching the volcano, providing the transportation and hotel service can be kept up to the standard required by modern travel. During the present summer months the hotel has been well filled with guests, principally of Honolulu and Island families in general." These improvements and suggestions will be laid before the directors and stockholders soon.

"The appropriation for the Kawaihae and Waimea road made by the last legislature was not half sufficient to put the road in shape. With that road completed and with one or two changes in the grade between Waimea and Kukuihaele, it would be *perfect* all the way over until it joined with the Volcano road for Hilo. An automobile coach will run about twenty miles an hour on this road, asserts Mr. Macfarlane. There is in contemplation the building of a comfortable little hotel at Waimea which if carried through, will enable this proposition to be taken up in earnest. The climate on the Waimea side is cool and salubrious and would make a restful trip to the Volcano after the tedious sea trip.

The general character of the Kawaihae-Waimea roads is perfect with the exception of a rough grade near Kukuihaele. With these put in proper shape the proposition is *perfectly feasible* for automobiles.

It is the intention of Mr. Macfarlane to lay considerable stress upon this automobile road proposition from the windward side of the island to the Volcano house.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

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THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROWNE, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

MR. THOMAS HUMPHRYS, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1895, writes:—"Regularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business here. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED BY THE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

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BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

MACHINE GRINDS A FULL GRIST

Delegates Are All Of The Same Pattern.

GOOD MEN ARE TURNED DOWN

There Is No Chance for Messrs. Atherton, Cooke and Waterhouse.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

DELEGATES OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT TO THE REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

J. W. Jones, George McLeod, A. G. M. Robertson, Chas. B. Wilson, J. M. Kea, C. L. Wilcox, Clarence Crabbe, Andrew Brown, J. D. McVeigh, J. H. Boyd, A. V. Gear, W. H. Coney, Archie Gilfillan, Keliki, W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson, Nahoolewa, Keohokil.

The above delegates were selected by the Fourth District yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, to represent the district at the Republican Territorial Convention to be held on the 24th and 25th of September.

Chairman Jones of the Fourth District Committee appointed the following members as a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Fifth to agree upon legislative nominations: H. M. Mott-Smith, C. L. Wilcox and A. V. Gear.

Also the following resolution proposed by W. R. Farrington, was carried: "That it is the sense of the Republican Party of the Fourth District that the delegates be instructed to vote for the Hon. Samuel Parker as the candidate for delegate to Washington."

The protest of a minority of members of the committee that such action was not representative proved unavailing. The committee by the majority of backers of the mover of the resolution took upon itself the prerogatives of the party fully aware that they had the minority at their mercy and could ram down their throats any proposition which they might choose to offer.

The meeting savored of nothing but "machine" politics from the first rap of the gavel to the adjournment, just previous to which the Parker resolution was run in. Not only was the "machine" apparent in the resolution, but also in the voting for delegates to the Territorial convention. The "machine" had its ticket well prepared in advance of the meeting, the names of the delegates appearing on typewritten slips. After twenty-two names were in nomination, a motion by one of the minority that the nominations close was met with opposition on the part of the "machine" which argued that the nominations should be kept open and give every man a chance to put in his nominee. This was voted upon and the motion was lost. The "machine" had but one more name to offer, which was on the typewritten ballots, and then they allowed the nominations to close.

Of the twenty-three candidates, only "machine" men or their favorites were elected. The eighteen men elected were on the typewritten tickets. Henry Waterhouse, Frank Hoogs, J. B. Cooke, Wm. Haywood and J. B. Atherton were voted out of the race with votes ranging from 2 to 10, while the opposition turned in a vote ranging from 15 to 23. Colonel Jones, chairman of the committee, received the highest number of votes, from both the minority and the majority.

When the meeting opened a full attendance vouched for a full vote on the delegates to be elected. After the reading of the roll call and minutes, the communication from E. R. Hendry, Secretary of the Territorial Central Committee, stating that the Executive Committee had selected Honolulu as the place of meeting for the Territorial committee was read.

Chairman Jones announced the personnel of committees appointed by him under the report of the committee on organization, as follows: Executive Committee—Jas. H. Boyd, Andrew Brown, Henry Waterhouse, Clarence Crabbe, Frank H. Hoogs, Enoch Johnson and Archie Gilfillan. It was stated by Mr. Waterhouse that he was already an ex-officio member of the committee. The name of H. M. Mott-Smith was substituted therefor. Auditing Committee—George McLeod, J. P. Cooke and Charles Wilcox.

The chair announced that the business for which the meeting was called was to elect delegates to the Republican Territorial Convention, and asked for nominations. It was decided to nominate as a district instead of by precincts. Upon motion of Lorrin Andrews the committee proceeded to nominate.

The nominations, together with the nominators, are as follows:

J. W. Jones nominated by J. P. Cooke.
J. B. Atherton nominated by Wolf.
Henry Waterhouse nominated by Dr. Burgess.
J. H. Boyd nominated by C. B. Wilson.
Geo. McLeod nominated by Gilfillan.
M. P. Robinson nominated by Mott-Smith.
J. M. Kea nominated by McLeod.
A. G. M. Robertson nominated by McVeigh.
A. V. Gear nominated by Crabbe.
Clarence Crabbe nominated by W. R. Farrington.
David Nahoolewa nominated by A. V. Gear.
Frank Hoogs nominated by Andrews.
Kechokil nominated by Boyd.
Andrew Brown nominated by Gear.
J. D. McVeigh nominated by Gilfillan.
Sam Johnson nominated by Crabbe.
W. H. Coney nominated by Kea.
C. B. Wilson nominated by Farrington.
Keliki nominated by Wilson.
W. R. Farrington nominated by Crabbe.
Archie Gilfillan nominated by McVeigh.
Wm. Haywood nominated by Hoogs.

Frank Hoogs in nominating Wm. Haywood, former United States Consul-General, stated that Mr. Haywood was a man whom all knew. "I know there is a little feeling in a certain quarter against Mr. Haywood. But I am certain that no one can bring anything against his character. I think it is only from personal reason—a personal matter entirely. I contend that personality should not be included in our proceedings here today. I cannot think of a better man than Haywood."

It is generally understood that Harold M. Sewall left order with his best men before leaving for San Francisco last week to have Haywood, if placed in nomination, defeated by all means.

It is also understood that at a caucus before the meeting the minority asked some concessions from the majority. This was refused. The minority stated they would put up Haywood. The "machine" said no concessions would be made if Haywood was put on the list of nominees. They said "take out Haywood and you can have a third of the nominations. They, however, in fact, reserved the right even to name the substitute for Haywood which the minority refused to buckle down to.

Lorrin Andrews spoke for harmony. He stated yesterday afternoon that Mr. Boyd had the day before asserted that every effort should be made to bring the Republicans together. "We are a minority," said Mr. Andrews, surveying the five or six members who were considered out side of the "machine" faction. "We only want to name one-third, or a few of the delegates to go to the convention. All we are asking is for a little representation to appease any hard feeling in the party. We are all going to pitch in and work for the Republican Party. We want to make it a solid Fourth District for the party. We think some names of ours should be considered by you as our choice." Mr. Andrews nominated Frank Hoogs in conclusion.

Frank Hoogs moved that the nominations close after twenty-two names had been put in. W. R. Farrington objected on the grounds that every man should have an opportunity to make his nominations. After the twenty-three votes went in, it was moved that the nominations close and the motion carried. Hoogs moved the committee proceed to ballot. Carried. Andrews announced that he and Brown were paired and could not vote. The proxy of Mr. Nahoolewa appointing C. L. Wilcox to vote for him was read and approved. A recess of five minutes was then taken until the ballots could be prepared. This was quickly done as half the ballots were typewritten and needed little changing.

The chair appointed Messrs. Andrews and Brown as tellers. Andrews withdrew on account of an engagement at the Registration office. Frank Hoogs was appointed instead of Andrews.

The result of the balloting was as follows, 23 ballots being dropped into the hat:

Col. Jones, 23; Geo. McLeod, 22; A. G. M. Robertson, 22; Chas. B. Wilson, 22; J. M. Kea, 21; C. L. Wilcox, 21; Clarence Crabbe, 21; Andrew Brown, 21; J. D. McVeigh, 21; Jas. H. Boyd, 20; A. V. Gear, 20; W. H. Coney, 20; Archie Gilfillan, 20; Keliki, 19; W. R. Farrington, 18; Johnson, 17; Nahoolewa, 16; Keohokil, 15; Henry Waterhouse, 10; Frank Hoogs, 8; J. B. Atherton, 8; Mark Robinson, 7; Wm. Haywood, 2; J. P. Cooke, 2. The first eighteen were declared elected as delegates.

W. R. Farrington, at the conclusion of the balloting, arose and spoke for the future election of delegates at the primaries. "There has been a good deal of feeling expressed. I think all this can be obviated in the future by electing the delegates to the Territorial Convention at the primaries. There can be absolutely no difficulty if that is carried out. That change can be made by the Territorial Executive Committee. I submit this motion, "That the Fourth District Committee recommend that the rules of the party be amended to secure the election of Territorial delegates at the party primaries." Carried.

H. M. Mott-Smith moved that a committee of three be appointed to meet a similar committee from the Fifth District to confer and agree upon legislative nominees. A motion to adjourn was offered, but was lost.

Clarence Crabbe then took the floor to offer a resolution looking towards the selection of the congressional delegate. He thought that all the delegates had made their choice for delegate. He moved that the choice of the party of the Fourth District be Samuel Parker.

Lorrin Andrews jumped to his feet in an instant and foreshadowing what the result of a vote in the committee would be, nevertheless put in this thrust: "We all know how the vote will be. Personally I know of no more available candidate than Parker. But I don't believe that an expression one way or the other should emanate from this committee. The motion will probably go through, but that is my objection. I don't think we should bind the delegates."

A. V. Gear in reply said he did not see where the argument came in. It was the custom he said all over the United States wherever nominations of that kind were to be made to give the delegates the views of the committees. "I don't see where the inference comes in," said he. "Some of them go so far as to instruct their delegates how to vote."

H. M. Mott-Smith said he did not think it was a question of inference. To him it was a question of wisdom or lack of wisdom.

Crabbe's motion prevailed, however, with a change from the word "choice" to "sense."

The chair appointed H. M. Mott-Smith, C. L. Wilcox and A. V. Gear on the committee on conference with the Fifth District Committee.

Adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN HONOLULU

Honolulu is to have the Republican Territorial Convention.

For the third time the Executive Committee of the Republican Party has announced the place for holding the Territorial Convention. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the five committeemen, who reside on Oahu, Chairman George W. Smith, A. V. Gear, Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes and Clarence Crabbe met at the Chamber of Commerce and agreed upon Honolulu as the place for holding the convention.

The first vote resulted in a tie upon the proposition, A. V. Gear and Clarence Crabbe voting in favor of Hilo. Chairman Smith had no alternative but to cast the deciding vote which he did in favor of Honolulu.

Upon motion of Mr. Crabbe the vote was made unanimous.

The dates set for the conventions are September 24 and 25, Monday and Tuesday of week after next.

The time was short after the holding of the meeting in which to prepare letters to the executive committeemen residing on the other islands and for the secretaries of the various district and precinct committees. But the mail was sent out on the inland steamers yesterday, which will give the delegates ample time to take the return steamers and reach Honolulu on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday preceding the convention. The following circular letter was prepared and sent out by Secretary Hendry:

Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee.
Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 11, 1900.

To the Members of the Executive Committee and the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican Party, the Delegates to the Coming Territorial Convention and all others interested.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Central Committee held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu this morning at 9:30, it was decided that the Republican Territorial Convention previously called by the Territorial Central Committee for the 20th and 21st inst. shall be held on the 24th and 25th of September in Honolulu.

This decision is final.

Owing to the lack of time to write personal letters, information is sent by this circular letter.

Every effort should be made to secure full delegations from each district.

By order of the Executive Committee:
E. R. HENDRY,
Secretary.

S. T. Mills of Kona went before the Executive Committee to urge that the convention be granted to Hilo, and his request aroused considerable discussion.

Following the vote a resolution was presented and carried that the next convention be held at Hilo.

RETURNS FROM THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The official returns from the Second District which includes the Districts of Kona, Kau and Kohala, Hawaii, has been received by the Territorial Central Committee. The meeting of the Second District was held at Kailua, Hawaii, on September 2, at which the delegates were instructed to vote for Samuel Parker as Republican nominee for delegate to Congress. The resolution which covered this action, was as follows:

Resolved, That the twelve delegates this day elected to attend the Republican Territorial Convention called as of the 20th and 21st days of September, 1900, be instructed and are hereby instructed that Samuel Parker is the choice of this convention for Delegate to Congress—both for the long and short terms—and that said delegates shall use their best efforts to secure the nomination of said Samuel Parker and be it further

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the District Committee sign and promulgate the foregoing.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
President District Committee.
HARRY T. MILLS,
Secretary District Committee.

The District officers and delegates to the Territorial convention were elected as follows:

President, H. L. Holstein; vice-president, G. F. Maydwell; treasurer, John A. Maguire; secretary, Harry T. Mills.

Delegates to Territorial Convention: J. D. Paris, J. A. Maguire, Harry T. Mills, G. P. Kamauoha, Thos. Aiu, Chas. Towt, H. L. Holstein, Samuel Parker, E. A. Fraser, S. K. Kekuewa, J. Waipuilani, C. K. Stillman.

The District was in favor of holding the convention in Honolulu and made its representations through the secretary of the district, Harry T. Mills, the secretary, was authorized to come to this city to lay the desires of the district before the Executive Committee.

The Third District (Maui, Molokai and Lanai) Republicans have come out in favor of Samuel Parker as Congressional candidate and the delegates to the Territorial convention were instructed to cast their ballots for him.

The District meeting was held in Wailuku on Monday, with Hon. A. N. Kepoikai in the chair and thirty-five members in attendance. The following officers and delegates were elected:

President, H. P. Baldwin; vice-president, D. Kahaulelio; treasurer, W. J. Lowrie; auditor, W. O. Aiken. The Executive Committee is composed of the District officers.

Finance Committee: George Hons, J. K. Iesepa, C. Copp.

The eighteen delegates elected to the Territorial convention were as follows: Molokai: D. H. Kahaulelio, J. H. Mahoe, J. K. Kahinu. Lahaina: Matt McCann, D. Kahaulelio, R. C. Searle. Wailuku: A. N. Kepoikai, W. J. Lowrie, George Hons. Makawao: H. P. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, P. N. Kahokuoluna, C. H. Dickey, A. F. Tavares, J. Kaluna, Hana: J. K. Hanuna, M. H. Reuter, E. M. Hanuna.

NEW RAILWAY FOR HAWAII.

Plans For a Road To Run Along Leeward Coast.

Reports from Hawaii say that a railroad is projected from Kau to Kohala all along the leeward side of the island.

The plans of the promoters include a road to start at Pahala, in Kau, and run through Kau and South Kona to Kealakekua Bay, and thence through North Kona and South Kohala to Waimea, there to join the proposed Hilo-Waimea road.

This route would cover a very fertile and populous portion of Hawaii and would give a direct outlet to the sea to many plantations to reach which is a matter of difficulty at the present time. The road into Kau from Kona would be an expensive one to build, but it ought to prove profitable when constructed. There are many small farmers in the Konas to whom the road would be a great benefit.

It is stated that the road has already passed the preliminary stages of projection and that a survey will probably be made for it within a short time.

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORETHOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Normantown, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents Hawaii Territory.

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Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by Fire on the most favorable terms.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon

Empress Line of St[illegible]
Tickets to

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 11.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports; 962 bags sugar, 28 bags coffee, 21 kegs butter, 25 bbls. bananas, 11 bls. tobacco, 1 horse, 1 donkey, 800 feet koa and 211 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Anahola.

Wednesday, September 12.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, from San Francisco.

Am. sch. Wm. Olsen, Hurtman, from South Bend; lumber to Lewers & Cooke.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa; 530 bags sugar and 50 bags rice.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Hanamaulu.

Thursday, September 13.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 11.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.

Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco with sugar.

Stmr. Claudine, Weir, for Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.

Br. sp. Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, for Seattle.

Br. sp. Dechmont, Alston, for the Sound in ballast.

Wednesday, September 12.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, for Honoipu and Punaluu.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Mokolii, Napela, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Kaanapali and Kahului.

Sch. Alice Kimball, for Kahului.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for Manila via Guam.

Thursday, September 13.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, for Hanamaulu and Makaweli.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per stmr. Niihau, Sept. 11—F. Scott, Mrs. Ekeleha, Mrs. H. M. Stellman and children, Mrs. S. C. Bertleman and children and 9 deck.

From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 11—Mrs. G. J. Campbell and children, M. Campbell, Mrs. Kahalanai, Mrs. Kuaina, H. W. Fresh, S. Kaai, Lizzie Wassman, F. Wassman, Y. Aona, Julian Yates, J. Greenwell, Mary Ackerman, Walter Ackerman, Dora Todd, H. T. Mills, Mrs. Lewson, R. McWayne, C. McWayne, A. C. Robinson, J. Morgan, Jr., J. Cooper, Dr. C. B. Wood, W. Muller, Alice Muller, J. G. Taylor, G. K. Wilder, K. Ah Sin, W. E. Rowell, J. A. McCandless, Captain S. Thompson, wife and child, F. Gourea, L. Vasconsalve, P. John and wife, Mrs. Kaaepe, J. Cornwell and wife, Ellen Holt, Mabel Robertson, C. B. Wells, W. H. Cornwell, D. D. Baldwin, Captain Lorenzen, D. Kawananakoa, Master Kona, Mrs. Keanini, Miss Keanini, A. A. Fairley, George Dunn, S. H. Meekapu, Rev. J. J. Mahalo, Rev. J. Kekipi, Mrs. Kawenaole, D. H. Kahaulelio, 68 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Sept. 12.—For Honolulu—L. S. Abraham, Miss E. H. Bicknell, D. Center, wife and three children, C. B. Dyke, C. A. Elston and wife, S. P. French and wife, Miss F. H. Frost, Brother George, J. M. Gibson, J. W. Gilmore and wife, E. P. Gray, W. L. Hopper, Miss B. Howard, N. J. Howes, L. C. Howland, Miss L. K. Iokia, F. King, Mrs. M. King, J. A. Low, L. J. Maddux, H. T. Marsh, J. T. McCrosson, L. H. Miller, P. Patterson, W. C. Peacock and wife, Judge Antonio Perry, Miss M. Peterson, Brother Philip, Miss Ida M. Pope, J. L. Robinson, E. C. Sharpe, Mrs. W. E. Sharpe, Miss S. A. Smith, R. W. Shingle, H. Strenbeck and wife, Miss A. Strenbeck, H. E. Waity, C. N. Weaver and wife, Mrs. L. Dunincquimao, Jno. Foster, Mrs. Jno. Foster, Thos. Kent, F. Binghelli, A. F. Arueki, Mrs. C. Scalmauini and child, W. W. Hamline, T. J. Dixon, J. Riley and wife, A. T. Arens, Mrs. J. Schenermann and two children, W. J. Gallagher, L. C. Tellem, V. J. Cronan, Chas. A. Cook, N. L. Epperson, F. Murphy, P. Schedwill, Mrs. S. Kay, M. Motohiro, J. J. Houston, G. Rowley, J. Kahaleili, J. H. Leite, N. J. Leavitt, Jno. Gedge, Thos. Ryles, P. Tracy, G. W. Love and wife, C. H. Keilley, H. C. Johnson, J. Nelman, S. R. Ramsay and wife.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ballaseyus and two children, Wm. Burns, Miss M. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cooper, Mrs. A. M. Congdon, Miss F. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Du Roi, W. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gilman, Miss E. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hind, C. L. Harding, Mrs. W. Haywood, two children and servant, S. W. Lewis, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Miss C. H. Necke, L. T. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. T. Richards, Mrs. T. Sorenson, Miss E. D. Sorenson, Miss G. Barrett, Mrs. A. Cropp, Miss B. Castle, A. J. Coats, Miss M. A. Cloggett, G. Delling, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, A. Fair, W. C. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Holt, J. H. Harrison, Miss H. V. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrison, W. Palache, G. Roenitz, O. L. Sorenson, Miss A. Sorenson, Miss H. N. Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith and two children, Mrs. P. L. Topie, Mrs. L. Wight, W. S. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vincent, two children and servant, Mrs. H. E. Winslow, F. B. Talbot, Miss E. Wehner, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson.

Departed.

[illegible] Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, [illegible]—F. Waterhouse, J. Cushingham, [illegible], Geo. W. Carr, C. B. Holloway, [illegible] P. Chung, E. Morton, F. Gar[illegible], Sarah A. Kahokuoluna, Mrs. [illegible], D. Baughs, Mrs. Brash and [illegible], Kenneth A. Atkinson, D. [illegible], Mrs. Lum Chee and child, [illegible] and daughter, Miss Alice [illegible], Mrs. A. [illegible], Miss Edna Scoby, [illegible], Mrs. R. R. Berg, [illegible]

For Hilo and [illegible] ports, per stmr. Kinau, Sept. [illegible]—[illegible], W. H. Lambert, [illegible], A. B. Cantin, Miss Julia [illegible], [illegible] Massy, J. F. Woods, A. H. Wagner, [illegible] Cohen, Judge [illegible], Mrs. E. J. Silva and 2 children, [illegible] Horner, Mrs. Robert Laing, [illegible], F. Gardiner, J. Lawton, [illegible], C. Arnold, [illegible] Rookes, F. Poole, J. Mills, H. Wise and wife, C. Alexander and wife, W. A. Fuller, [illegible] Mathias, [illegible] and daughter, [illegible] and [illegible], T. Ah Mana, Ah Kana, C. Ah [illegible], T. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Mrs. G. F. Maydwell, [illegible] Van [illegible], Mrs. W. A. Smith [illegible], [illegible], Rev. O. P. [illegible], W. E. Sharp, G. [illegible], [illegible], G. E. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] Wood and [illegible], F. L. [illegible], [illegible], H. Alsop, [illegible], W. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Find Palace in Hands Of Servants.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

Hardly Probable That They Will be Accepted—Germany's Dissent—Military Data.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department made the following announcement today:

"A telegram has been received from Minister Conger dated Peking, September 1st, stating that a military parade passed through the Imperial palace on that date and that eunuchs and servants were the only occupants."

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—What is now designated in some quarters as an attempt to establish a "Russian Monroe doctrine" in Asia seems doomed to modification. Hence the prospects of the continued concord of the powers are believed to be improving. It is thought that the announcement of the names of the four personages appointed by Imperial edict as Chinese Peace Commissioners will furnish Russia with a plausible reason to join in the American demand for the appointment of a more satisfactory commission and give Russia ground for delaying the withdrawal of her troops from Peking until the Chinese Imperial party shows a more conciliatory disposition.

On this point an interesting statement was made yesterday by the Chinese Minister, who is a strong adherent of Earl Li, and was once his personal secretary. Asked whether he had received a telegram from Li Hung Chang urging him to persuade England to accede to the Russian proposal, the Minister replied in the affirmative.

"Russia," he continued, "has offered, at the instigation of Li Hung Chang, to remove her forces from the capital, and has thereby taken the first step toward a general peace. I do not believe Russia's move has a double meaning, as persistently suggested, and I certainly am unable to confirm in any degree the report that the Czar has been propitiated by a promise of Manchuria. You may discredit it entirely."

Asked if he had succeeded in persuading England, the Minister replied:

"I am doing all I possibly can. I have sent a powerful memorial to Lord Salisbury, and am anxiously awaiting his reply. So much depends upon it that America and Germany are hanging on the decision.

"Speaking unofficially for a moment, I cannot but think that Great Britain's withdrawal or promise of withdrawal would pave the way to a speedy settlement. The Chinese people generally are most anxious for peace. They are sick of war and would welcome any negotiations which would have as a conclusion a mutual commercial basis on more permanent lines than heretofore between the two countries. Earl Li, whatever you may assert to the contrary, is pro-European and not pro-Russian. Moreover, he is not philanthropically inclined and does not seek for peace and reorganization of the western commercial dealings because it would benefit China. He is progressive, and in this is diametrically opposed to Prince Tuan."

To the further question whether the Chinese government still existed as an agent of authority, the Minister answered: "Yes, in its entirety. It has only changed its seat, as it did in 1860, and taken up temporary residence in Shan-Si. Earl Li is working in full sympathy with the Emperor and privy council, who with the Empress and the viceroys constitute the government. All are bent on peace."

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, it is reported there that Prince Tuan is hiding within easy reach of Peking, awaiting the result of the present conference of the powers.

The rumors emanating from Shanghai that the expedition which, it is said, will shortly start for Peking will go thence to Tai-Yuan-fu, capital of the province of Shan-si, where the Dowager Empress, Emperor and court are sojourning, can be dismissed as fantastic. The allied forces are in no way equipped for such a crusade.

The Boxers are still active in Shan-tung province. An official dispatch from Tsin-tau reports that five hundred Boxers attacked a patrol of German marines near Lan-tsun (?) September 5, with the result that forty Boxers were killed and the Germans suffered no loss. A special dispatch from Hongkong contains the remarkable statement that Li Hung Chang has received advices from Peking to the effect that the allied forces are gradually handing over the government of the capital to the Chinese and that Prince Ching, former president of the Tsung-li-yamen has been placed in charge of the Imperial City.

GERMANY'S DISSENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The attitude of the German government in the Russian proposal to withdraw troops from Peking has been made known to the United States and is to the effect that Germany considers it necessary to retain her forces in Peking.

THE POWERS HESITATING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Opinion gains ground that no more powers, not even France, will return an affirmative reply to the Russian proposition. On the other hand, it is also thought that none of them will care to send a decided negative, and efforts are now being made either to find a middle course or induce Russia to withdraw her suggestion. Prevalent opinion here certainly is that Great Britain ought to retain her troops in Peking if any two powers will support her in so doing.

Distrust of Li Hung Chang deepens and it is now accepted that the Russian scheme was arranged after consultation with him.

MILITARY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department today received the following:

"TAKU, China, (no date).—Adjutant-General, Washington. Peking, 28th.—The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send [illegible] to the President and Secretary of War for congratulations. Formal entry of the palace grounds made today at 8 o'clock. Salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the south and north gates. Troops of all nations participated. The United States by a battalion. No [illegible] of details from each or-

ganization present at taking of city. Place (palace ?) vacant with exception of about 300 servants. General Barry for Manila today. Danish cable, Shanghai to Taku, open for business, connect without wire.

"CHAFFEE."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department today received the following cablegram from General Barry:

"TAKU, China (no date).—Adjutant-General, Washington. All quiet Peking. Supplies promptly unloaded forwarded when dispositions determined. All supplies received; troops comfortable winter. No communication on Chinese officials after August 28th. James H. Wilson, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, goes to Peking tonight.

"ROCKHILL, Shanghai.—Telegraphic communication Peking-Tien-Tsin had. Extreme heat ended. All conditions satisfactory. Go Nagasaki tomorrow, take first transport Manila.

"BARRY."

General Barry goes to Manila to assume the duties of Chief of Staff to General MacArthur.

OREGON FACES CHINESE FORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The arrival of the Oregon off Shanghai brings the famous battleship again into position to take part in operations for the solution of the Chinese problem and for the effective protection of American interests for the first time since she ran on the rocks near Chefoo, more than two months ago. From Captain Wilde's dispatch, it is understood by the officials of the Navy Department that he seized the opportunity to telegraph his safe passage across the Yellow sea from Kure to the Yang-tse while waiting for a favorable tide which would permit a ship of the Oregon's deep draught to cross the bar and reach the neighborhood of the Woo Sung forts, where the New Orleans and the Princeton have been representing the United States for several weeks.

The advent of the Oregon, with her powerful battery and formidable armor protection, will remove much of the danger to foreign interests which has been due to continued Chinese occupation of these dreaded fortifications, which could close the river to all unarmored vessels [illegible] to rescue foreigners in Shanghai in case rioting should begin in that city.

No orders were issued by the Navy Department for the dispatch of the Oregon to Shanghai and her sudden appearance on the scene is attributed to the wishes of Admiral Remey, who has full authority for the disposition of the vessels of his fleet to meet all possible emergencies.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. [illegible] CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., in Charge.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 13, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27½	27¾
Hamoa	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	95	98
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		
Honomu	750,000	100	170	180
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kekaha Sug. Co. Ltd.	225,000	20		
" Paid up	250,000	20		
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt. a	1,050,000	50	11	13
" Paid up	1,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	160,000	100		
Koloa	300,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co. Ass	250,000	100		
" Paid up	180,000	100		
Maunalei S. Co. Ass	455,000	100		
" Paid up	100,000	100		
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	812,500	20	4½	5
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	12	
Nahiku Sugar Co. A		20		
" Paid up		20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	154	157½
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20	16½	17
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd. As	812,500	20	13¾	14¼
" Paid up	2,500,000	20		
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		275
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		210
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	155	160
Waialua Agr. Co. As	2,100,000	100	95	99
" Paid up	1,500,000	100	118	119
Waianae	300,000	100		
Wailuku	700,000	100		400
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
Waimea	125,000	100		110
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	125	125
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		125
Haw. Electric Assess.	12,500	100		
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100		97½
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Kona-Kau Telephone & Telegraph Co. Lt.	15,000	25		
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10		
Nahiku Cof Co. Lt. As	6,975	100		
" Paid up	81,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		175
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		90
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent			99½	
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent				99
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct				
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.				103
Kahuku Plant. 6 p. c.				102
O. R. & L. Co.			100½	101

Session sales—Morning session—Twenty-five Pioneer $155.50.

Between boards—Thirty O. R. & L. Co. $100.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Sept.	High Tide Large	Ht. of Tide	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon rises and sets
		a.m.	Ft.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			rises
Mon.	10	4.28	1.5	4.34	10.39	10.39	5.46	6.08	7.50
Tues.	11	5.15	1.6	5.11	11.11	11.34	5.46	6.07	8.10
						p.m.			
Wed.	12	6.07	1.6	5.50	11.48	12.39	5.46	6.06	9.00
Thur.	13	7.05	1.6	6.35	a.m.	2.02	5.46	6.05	9.58
Frid.	14	8.11	1.6	7.39	0.28	3.39	5.47	6.04	10.46
Sat.	15	9.25	1.6	9.24	1.19	5.16	5.47	6.03	11.45
Sun.	16	10.25	1.6	11.05	2.30	6.22	5.47	6.02	a.m.
Mon.	17	11.28	1.6	a.m.	3.56	7.04	5.47	6.01	0.39

Last quarter of the moon on the 15th 10:27 a. m.

Tides from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

Whereas, The James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 25, 1900.

2195—Aug. 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31; Sept. 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 28.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treas., Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, August 1, 1900.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of [illegible] Kaaihue, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Kaleo Kaaihue (k.), a minor, by J. K. Prendergast, his next friend, a son of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to John K. Prendergast, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 12th, A. D. 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

221—Sept. 14, 21, 28.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Lam Sin Tet vs. Lee Fa Young—Libel for Divorce—$2 Stamps.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his deputy, greeting:

You are commanded to summon Lee Fa Young, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lam Sin Tet, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. G. A. Davis, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 8th day of June, 1900.

(SEAL.)
(Signed): J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the next November (1900) term of said court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

2201—Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31; Sept. 7, 14.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Theo. H. Davies, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered, that Monday, the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, August 27, 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

2207—Aug. 31; Sept. 7, 14, 21.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Louisa J. Bindt, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Louisa J. Bindt, Deceased.

Honolulu, September 11, 1900.

2211—Sept. 14, 21, 28; Oct. 5.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Donald G. Campbell, alias James Os[illegible]

[illegible] late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the said estate, to present the same to the undersigned, Iris Greer, at Kamehameha schools, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

IRA GREEW,
Administratrix, Estate Donald G. Campbell, alias James Osborne, Deceased.

Honolulu, H. T., September 11, 1900.
2210—Sept. 14, 21, 28; Oct. 5.

Corporation Notices.

OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

THE ELEVENTH ASSESSMENT of Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., became due July 1, 1900, and is now delinquent.

THE TWELFTH ASSESSMENT became due August 10, 1900, and will be delinquent October 10, 1900.

THE THIRTEENTH ASSESSMENT became due September 1, 1900, and will be delinquent October 31, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1900.
5641—2209

KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ASSESSMENT ON Kihei stock became due June 1, 1900, and is now delinquent.

THE EIGHTH ASSESSMENT BEcame due August 1, 1900, and will be delinquent September 30, 1900.

THE NINTH ASSESSMENT BEcame due September 1, 1900, and will be delinquent October 31, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1900.
5642—2209

Hawaiian Navigation Co., LIMITED.

The company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of the pursers.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in delivery of baggage or personal effects of passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company, and an extra charge be made therefor.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

HAWAIIAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hawaiian Postage Stamps ARE WANTED.

WE PAY CASH AS FOR

[illegible] (recent issue), [illegible]; [illegible] (recent issue), [illegible]; [illegible] (recent issue), $1.10. [illegible] and old issues in proportion. [illegible] W. M. Giffard, Honolulu; F. L. Stolz, Esq., [illegible]

W. [illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] St., San Francisco.
[illegible]

Auction Sale —OF— DELINQUENT STOCK IN THE Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19 1900

At 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Company, unless the seventh assessment, due June 1, 1900, delinquent July 31, 1900, with interest thereon and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale:

Certif.		Shares.
45	F. B. Angus	10
46	Mary Ferreira	10
112	W. E. Rowell	100
149	W. C. Achi	200
229	P. M. Lydig	300
237	E. F. Morsarrat	20
253	C. C. Rhodes	20
263	D. B. Smith	100
300-303	J. G. Rothwell	80
306	C. F. Merrifield	5
310	Sing Chang	10
311	Lee Chu	50
315	Bow Hoy	10
316	Doo Wai	5
383	Ching Lum	25
394	E. R. Stackable	10
406	D. B. Smith	100
429	H. A. Bunsen	10
431	W. J. Robertson	35
438	A. Aikue	10
450	W. C. Achi	100
522	J. F. Steetz	20
561	D. H. Lewis	40
578	H. Waterhouse & Co.	10
581	H. Waterhouse & Co.	5
631	H. B. Schrotka	50
665	C. H. Laage	10
679	C. H. Laage	20
680	C. H. Laage	20
705	J. G. Rothwell	15
775	E. S. Taylor	10
815	H. B. Schrotka	15
837	Lee Chu	45
840	C. Din Sing	20
841	L. Yan Nam	10
890	J. H. Boyd	25
892	M. Bowers	20
899	C. F. Merrifield	5
1010	S. L. Kekumano	15
1011	A. A. Young	25
1036	S. E. Bishop	5
1073	James MacQueen	50
1093	C. H. Laage	10
1102	C. H. Laage	10
1142	C. Kaiser	100
1144	W. H. Coney	5
1165	Mrs. A. W. Conrad	6
1191	A. A. Young	125
1312	W. F. Jocher	35
1361	C. J. Falk	5
1387	J. L. Silva	10
1440	C. H. Clapp	25
1444	A. Hocking	20
1455	H. P. Roth	100
1462	C. F. Conrad	10
1522	J. H. Fisher	45
1533	A. J. Campbell	50
1534	J. H. Fisher	25
1542	E. C. Zimmerman	7
1549	J. H. Fisher	100
1575	J. H. Fisher	10
1574	Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.	100
1575	W. C. Achi	290
1581	J. Makainai	25
1582	Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.	94
1595	E. G. Hitchcock	13
1671	G. Schuman	50
1690	D. H. Lewis, trustee	35
1715	T. P. Sedgwick	3
242	T. H. J. Peterson	3
415	L. Ah Lo	1
441	M. D. Lycurgus	10
514	L. Christensen	3
159	M. A. Gonsalves	2

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 5, 1900.
5643—2208

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Fine Carriage and Buggy Harness.

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